

MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



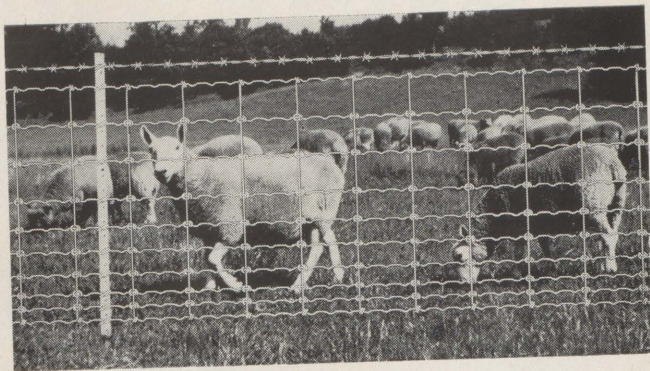
VOLUME 6
No. 3



NOVEMBER
1945

Farm · Home · School

DOSCO "SECURITY" FENCING



All that its name implies!

You can count on Dosco "Security" for any farm fencing or gate job. Good looking, durable — made to the rigid standards of the American Society for Testing Materials.



DOMINION STEEL & COAL

Corporation Limited

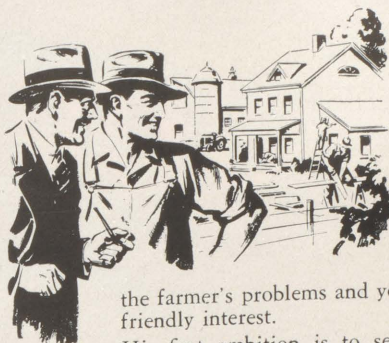
Fence Sales Division

Canada Cement Bldg.

Montreal

WOULD A BANK LOAN HELP YOU MAKE MORE

MONEY?



Do you want to make *your* farm a better farm? Have a talk with your Bank of Montreal manager. You will find he knows a good deal about

the farmer's problems and you will appreciate his friendly interest.

His first ambition is to see every farm in the community a prosperous farm, and, where ready money is ready medicine, he will be glad to lend it and to plan with you for its intelligent use and convenient repayment. Lending money is our business and your application for a loan will be as welcome as your deposit account.



BANK OF MONTREAL

*working with Canadians in every walk of life
since 1817*



Extra
**QUALITY
MILDNESS
VALUE**

Roll your own
for extra mild,
fine Virginia cigarettes.



F.A.O. Has a Double Role

Two articles in this issue describe the recent important conference of forty-four nations at Quebec, where there was set up a permanent organization on Food and Agriculture. The success of this organization will, of course, depend on the achievement of effective international co-operation in other fields. At time of writing the prospect for this seems definitely brighter than it did a month ago.

At all events the job that was done at Quebec seems to have been a good one and there is wide agreement that the organization was wisely conceived and the choice of Director-general a most fortunate one.

F.A.O. has before it, however, two formidable objectives and it may act only in an advisory capacity in achieving them. There is first the delicate task of "linking production and consumption, agriculture and industry." For in highly industrialized countries the emphasis is on balancing production and consumption, while in the less advanced countries there is the problem of developing scientific agriculture on a broad social basis of proper soil use, and with returns to raise living standards among the people.

Nations still retain their sovereignty. So in the five fields of nutrition, agriculture, forestry, fisheries and rural welfare, F.A.O. lacking, as it would appear, power, must be *partly* an international clearing house to render service with investigations and advice, and *partly* the world's conscience.

Without this conscience (informed by statistics and scientific data) we might too soon forget our duties to neighbours, and the real meaning of World War II. Without good leadership FAO, and indeed the peace, will wither away. With proper leadership, and with sane planning, FAO can be a powerful agency the world over

in assuring farm people income and opportunity comparable with other groups.

The idea of international conference is a child of the 20th Century. It is born, less out of idealism, than it is out of the chaos of total war, pestilence, and hunger. It is from this fraternity of destitution that the human spirit grasps at the concept of ONE WORLD. It is from this realization that ONE WORLD is possible, nay, a prerequisite to survival, that enabled, if it did not force forty nations to forge a new instrument of world order—FAO.

When we remember that our parliamentary system, with its still evident shortcomings, is a product of 400 years of political experimentation, it will temper our hopes for quick success, and our anguish at failure in world government.

In the final analysis, if FAO and other world organizations are to succeed, they will only so so "If", as Mr. Pearson pointed out in adjourning the conference, "FAO gets its message across to the people by every possible method: press, radio and film. Only if it is made clear to the people what this organization can do, will government give it the backing it must have if it is to succeed."

It is to this task of understanding and interpreting the problems of international organization and order that we must all address ourselves.

Our Cover Picture

The farm scene used as a cover illustration this month will be recognized by residents of Sherbrooke district. The photograph was taken by the Associated Screen News.

The Macdonald College Journal is owned, edited and published monthly by Macdonald College. All correspondence concerning material appearing in the Journal should be addressed to: The Editor, Macdonald College, Que.

Chairman of the Board: W. H. Brittain, Ph.D., *Editor,* A. B. Walsh, B.Sc.(Agr.); *Associate Editor,* H. R. C. Avison, M.A. *Circulation Manager,* L. H. Hamilton, M.S. *Business Manager,* T. Fred Ward. For advertising rates and all correspondence concerning the advertising section write to the *Advertising Representative,* E. Gross, 6381 de Vimy Ave., Montreal; telephone ATlantic 4739. Subscription rates — 50 cents per year.

They'll Be Snug Under Snow

by J. N. Bird

Now that the stately hardwoods have responded to the gradually declining temperatures and the shortening days of autumn by the loss of their leaves, the more humble members of the plant kingdom which rely upon snow and soil for their winter protection are also preparing for winter. Their tender tissues are unable to brave the wintry blasts of the air above so they sacrifice much of their upper foliage and rely for their perpetuation upon those parts protected by Mother Earth and her mantle of snow.

Although this group of plants would include many of those in our perennial borders and a few of those in our gardens, we are especially concerned about the welfare of such important crop plants as winter wheat, the clovers and the strawberry.

During the latter part of autumn these crops prepare for winter by a hardening-off process. This simply means that they take the hint from Mother Nature that winter is on its way and they prepare for it by natural adjustments. Active growth is brought to a standstill, the upper foliage dies back, while the well-protected leaves near the surface of the ground continue to manufacture food materials for storage in well-protected crowns or underground parts. This food material is needed to take care of the vital functions of the plant during the winter and to renew growth by means of a crop of new shoots next spring. Later in the season when winter descends in its full fury upon these plants they enter a semi-dormant state from which they are not easily aroused during the long spell of winter. In this condition they are able to conserve as much as possible of the food which has been stored during the autumn for use in the spring.

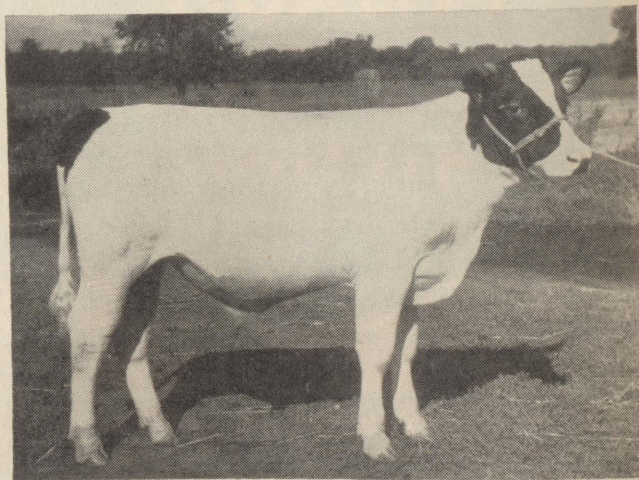
A good blanket of snow is a wonderful protection to these crops during winter and the deeper and looser it is and the longer it lasts the better is the protection that it affords. Comparisons of soil temperatures beneath a covering of snow with those of the air above show that while air temperatures may vary from above freezing point to far below zero, the soil temperature rarely drops more than ten degrees below the freezing point. Is it any wonder then that growers of such crops are concerned about the covering of snow — if it will come sufficiently early for protection against the first cold snap, if it will be diminished by a January thaw, and if it will last all through the winter?

When snow melts above soil containing little or no frost it seeps away into the soil and this is all to the good; but when it melts above deeply frozen soil a covering of ice results. In contrast with snow, a covering of ice offers very poor protection against extremely low air temperatures. In fact it is worse than no protection at all, because if it remains for any great length of time the plants

beneath it are smothered. Therefore, as far as these crops are concerned, snow may be the grower's best friend, but ice his worst enemy.

If the snow melts too early in the spring, much heaving of the plants may result from the freezing and thawing of the soil or they may respond to an early spell of warm weather and commence growth too soon. Frequently a late spring frost nips back early growth that has started during a warm spell in late April or early May.

The skilful grower need not depend only upon snow for winter protection. By good management practice he may develop sturdy plants with a fair top growth in early fall. This will usually ensure satisfactory food storage during the later autumn months. Later on, when this fall growth is killed back to ground level by severe frosts of early winter, it will help to hold the snow and prevent it from melting too rapidly during thaws in winter and early spring. When fall growth is insufficient, it may be advisable to provide similar protection by means of a dressing of straw, as in the culture of strawberries. The straw is applied after permanent frost has set in and the ground is quite solid. It helps to hold the snow and if the snowfall is light it offers some protection from severe air temperatures. If the snow disappears too early in the spring, the straw prevents excessive freezing and thawing of the soil and prematurely early growth. However, in using straw, care must be taken to see that its use is not overdone. The dressing must not be too heavy or it will smother the plants. Furthermore, in the case of strawberries, it must be removed from the crowns of the plants before they would ordinarily begin to grow in the spring.



Macdonald Supreme Ajax, bred by Macdonald College, was bought by the Waterloo County (Ontario) Artificial Breeding Syndicate for \$1800 at the All-Canadian Sale on October 30th.

This bull will assist his full brother, Macdonald Ajax, bought by the Waterloo Syndicate last year.

IF you were living in the time and the place that your great-great-grandfather lived, you would be a farmer simply because your father was a farmer, or a carpenter because he was a carpenter. That still is the custom in some of the old countries. It is a necessary custom where there is no education for a trade or business except by growing up in it and working at it.

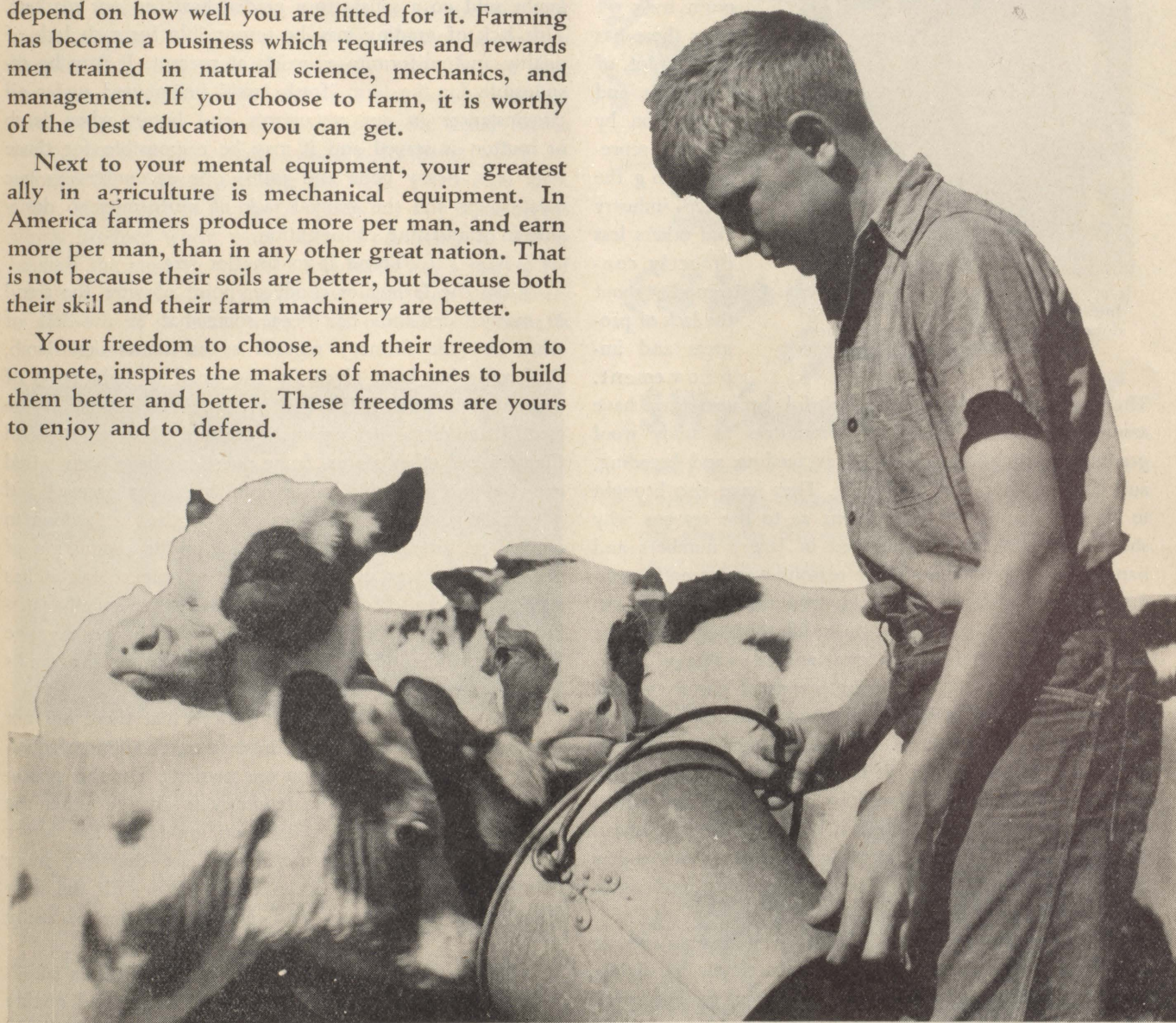
In America you have free access to education that will train you for any occupation you choose. American freedom of opportunity lets you take your choice of occupations, but your success will depend on how well you are fitted for it. Farming has become a business which requires and rewards men trained in natural science, mechanics, and management. If you choose to farm, it is worthy of the best education you can get.

Next to your mental equipment, your greatest ally in agriculture is mechanical equipment. In America farmers produce more per man, and earn more per man, than in any other great nation. That is not because their soils are better, but because both their skill and their farm machinery are better.

Your freedom to choose, and their freedom to compete, inspires the makers of machines to build them better and better. These freedoms are yours to enjoy and to defend.

Farming by Choice

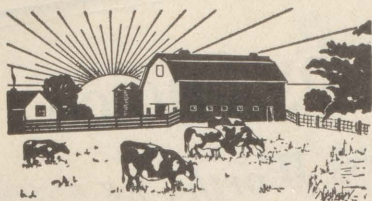
*A Business Worthy of
Your Talent and Training*



CASE



The Choice of Experience. When you want to learn from the experience of others, you look to those with the most experience and the greatest success. Case tractors are bought largely by farmers who have had several tractors and have learned in the school of experience the things that really count in a tractor. They have learned that the Case Eagle is a sign of a good dealer in good farm machines. J. I. Case Co., Toronto, Ont.

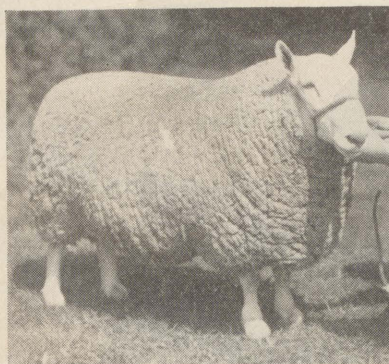


AGRICULTURE

Articles on problems of the farm

How Sheep Production Can Be Made More Profitable

by L. H. Hamilton



Imported Cheviot ram used at Macdonald College. Note size, ruggedness and masculinity of this sire.

These discussions have been helpful because they have resulted in the setting up of committees to study wool grading and marketing, as well as feeding and breeding, and lamb grading and marketing. They have also brought to light a number of suggestions as to the reasons why sheep have not been maintained in larger numbers and handled more profitably. These reasons were recently summarized by Dr. E. S. Archibald, Director, Dominion Experimental Farms as follows. 1. Indifference of the public both as to lamb and mutton meat and the value of Canadian grown wool. 2. The wrong breeds of sheep and the lack of a breeding programme to use our best breeds to the greatest advantage. 3. Wrong breeds for Western agriculture in relationship to meat or even wool demands. 4. Too much emphasis placed by public men and others on such arguments as, the sheep being a side line, sheep being useful in weed control and sheep as scavengers rather than the ability of sheep to use farm feeds most economically.

Now that the sheep season is fairly well over and yet still fresh in our minds, it would seem timely to analyse these suggestions and explore the field even further to see what direction we are likely to move in the future. Most people, I believe, will agree about the indifference of the public as to lamb and mutton meat. One is prompted to ask "Why?" Is it the quality or lack of it? Is it the weight or uniformity? Has there been a lack of publicity or do Canadians just regard it as being unsatisfactory? At the present time lamb carcasses are not graded in the same

For the past number of years there has been a lot of discussion and admonition, by those representing the sheep industry and others less directly concerned, about the lack of progress and improvement.

manner as hog carcasses are graded, nor are the live lambs sold on a satisfactory graded basis on our markets. This lack of grading may be responsible for such lack of quality and uniformity as exists at present. It may be responsible for the term 'fresh lamb' being used under all circumstances in our restaurants and hotels when lamb or mutton is served and it may be responsible for those long legs, heavy bone and joints one encounters in our meat shops and the general lack of uniformity so desirable in stimulating consumption.

Trend is to smaller size

From the farmer or producer point of view the trend in market demands has been somewhat to the left of what he (the farmer) regards as an economical lamb. Preference has been given for the small or light lamb of 80 to 90 pounds. This trend in Canada is similar to the trend in other countries such as the United States, the Old Country and other places. Some questions have been raised about it but generally it has been taken for granted and not much educational or research work has been done to explain or justify it. It has resulted in the production of very desirable legs of lamb for the most part, but it has reduced the desire for lamb chops and other equally satisfactory cuts from a nutritional point of view. As one farmer explained recently, we are now producing lambs for the two rear legs and it is not profitable.

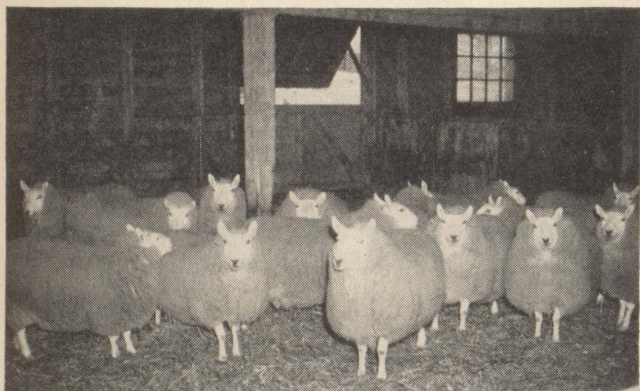
A good many farmers also believe that there has not been sufficient differentiation in price on the basis of quality in live lamb purchases on our markets. For this reason there has been little or no tendency to change either the type or breed of sheep retained on the farm. The larger breeds grow bigger and faster and are therefore more popular when they sell at an equal price with the finer boned and more meaty and generally higher dressing animal.

Grading would therefore seem to be helpful in standardising our lamb carcasses both as to weight and quality and in doing so help to stimulate consumption. It would also be of great benefit to the producer in that it would focus his attention on the size and type of sheep most desirable in producing this lamb carcass. During the war when production was of primary consideration little could be done but it would seem desirable now to appraise this situation more fully and make a start in this direction.

With reference to the question of wool, manufacturers are now more generally favourable to Canadian wool than at any time in the past. During the war period Canadian wool has been used with the greatest satisfaction for the production of our best cloth. Unfortunately the average merchant or clothier is not aware of this and still persists in talking about our good imported cloth. A campaign to make the public aware of the quality of wool produced in Canada could do much to improve the demand and enlarge our market for our home grown products.

The Breed is important

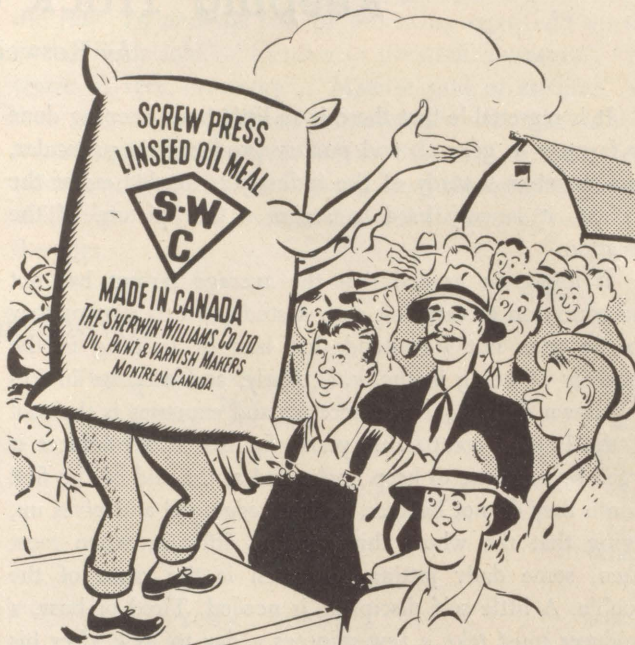
The second point, namely, the wrong breeds of sheep and the lack of a breeding programme to use our best breeds, is one of vital interest to farmers in Eastern Canada. They have been told for many years that we have too many breeds but so far as I am aware no one has ventured to name the best breeds or even the better breeds without some qualifications. I recall a discussion which developed at a recent meeting on wool, relative to dark fibers. Many were in favour of approving only those breeds which produce white wool fibers. Fortunately or unfortunately the meeting was told that there was a market for all kinds of wool in Canada. The wool with dark fibers could be used in many ways. This question of breeds is therefore a touchy one.



Macdonald College Cheviot ewe flock in winter quarters.

At Macdonald College as well as other places, an attempt has been made to discover the most desirable sheep for average farm conditions in Eastern Canada. So far our results are not conclusive but there are a number of points about all breeds which appear to meet with general approval. They may be summarized as follows. (a) A lamb should reach market weight, 90 pounds, at five months of age. (b) Shearling ewes should weigh at least 125 pounds. (c) Mature ewes should shear at least 8 or 9 pounds of wool. In addition the ewes should be prolific, good milkers, hardy and good mothers. Apart from these more or less specific points farmers generally appear to favour a more or less bare-faced and bare-legged sheep and a wool that is not finer and preferably somewhat coarser and longer than that ordinarily found on the Shropshire breed.

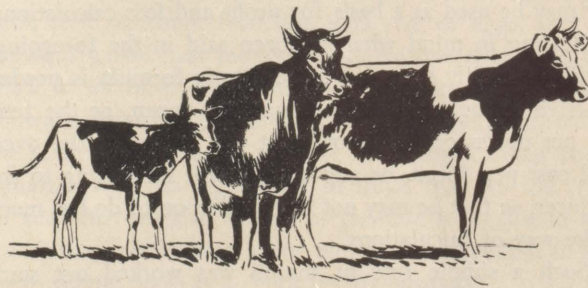
(Continued on page 14)



Get top market beef prices by using **SW Linseed Oil Meal**

Cattle must be fed scientifically to command top market prices. Natural fodder often lacks essential elements. To overcome this deficiency, the ideal supplemental feed is Sherwin-Williams Linseed Oil Meal which ensures sturdier development and produces better animals at maturity.

Get SW Linseed Oil Meal at your local Sherwin-Williams dealer or feed merchant.



THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Co.
of Canada, Limited
Head Office MONTREAL

Keeping Track of Poultry Costs

by Roswell Thomson

It is regrettable that there is so little book-keeping done by farmers in general, and poultry producers in particular, because when a study of the industry is needed, as at the present, it is very hard to secure a true picture of the situation.

It might be argued that the average farmer has not the education to carry on such a study, which may or may not be true, but I contend that lack of training in the necessity of being methodical, timely, and accurate in jotting down daily figures of receipts and expenses is the root of the lack of comparable yearly figures. If a producer is urged by someone to keep books and at the end of the first month they do not balance, he is discouraged and gives up, saying that the whole thing is too difficult, when most often, some daily jotting forgotten is the cause of the trouble. A little self discipline is needed. Tired or busy, a producer must take a few minutes a day to look after his business, and it is only when each one does his little bit that cooperation is possible, to make the lot of all farmers happier in the immediate future and in the post war world.

To those producers who have persevered and have done some form of accounting has come the satisfaction of knowing that their business has been a success or failure during any given year and of knowing just what phase of the business has contributed to the success or failure as the case might be. There are wide variations in the results obtained due to location principally, which has a bearing on climatic conditions, on feed supply, labour supply and cost, on marketing methods and on many of the factors going to make up overhead. There are wide variations even on the same farm from year to year due to what we might call the luck in management, but wherever the producer may be located, his figures must be accurate and should comprise all egg sales records, all items of cost and revenue, not forgetting the eggs and meat used in the household, and if these are posted as they occur in a single cash book, they may be used as a basis for profit and loss calculations.

Bearing in mind what has been said in the foregoing, it will be readily seen that some simple formula is needed to arrive at the total cost of eggs per dozen, or the feed cost per dozen or the labour cost per dozen, or the overhead cost per dozen, or any other factor interesting to the producer, so that he may not be called upon to do too much in the way of calculations.

Such a simple rule of thumb was worked out some years ago at the Penn. State College to arrive at the cost per dozen eggs and the necessary selling price to clear all expenses, where, by means of a graph, one side of which gives the cost of feed in dollars per hundred, and the other the percentage lay. A line drawn diagonally across the chart is computed in feed cost per dozen and necessary

selling price. By laying a ruler across the chart, one end on the existing feed cost and the other on the percentage lay, figures can be read off on the diagonal graph giving the answer to feed cost per dozen and the necessary selling price to clear expenses. However, in applying this graph to known figures today, it does not agree very well, due I think to the distortion of relations between feed costs and all other costs. That could be overcome of course, by re-computing the graph, but in any case, the use of this graph can only give an accurate picture on any given day or at most a week, due to variation in the percentage lay even over a short period, and could not be used as an analysis over a period of a year.

A simple formula worked out by Woodworth and Reid at the University of New Hampshire in 1932, based on the results of a survey of twenty-three commercial poultry farms is this,

30	cents feed		8	cents broilers
18	cents labour		14	cents fowl
4	cents supplies	yielded	5	cents chicks, and
13.7	cents overhead		1	dozen eggs
65.7			27	

$$65.7 - 27 = 38.7\text{¢, the cost per dozen eggs.}$$

The authors, working on a labour income assumption, allowing 5% on investment, 10% on depreciation for buildings as well as equipment, concluded that this average operation had to receive 38.7¢ per dozen to earn 30¢ per hour.

A similar formula was deduced from the same survey to give the cost of 100 pullets in the fall,

\$ 35.50	chicks		
70.00	feed		100 pullets, and
30.00	labour	yielded	
18.00	overhead		\$37.80 broiler meat
10.00	supplies		
163.50			37.80

$$\$163.50 - 37.80 = \$125.70, \text{ the cost of 100 pullets.}$$

The foregoing represent results of average conditions on commercial poultry plants. The formula I have developed represents work done on individual farms where poultry is an important side line, as it is on the vast majority of farms in Canada, but I am confident that it is applicable to full time poultry farms because I believe that the formula is flexible enough for an operator to arrive at any item of cost by manipulation of the figures.

In order to use the formula, it is necessary to be able to put down at the end of the year the following,

1. Value of poultry buildings, and 5% depreciation of them.
2. Value of equipment and 10% depreciation of it.
3. Total investment and 3% interest on it.
4. Feed purchased during the year.
5. Chicks purchased during the year.
6. Litter purchased during the year.

7. Electricity, oil and coal used.
8. Fire Insurance premium.
9. Pasture rental per year.
10. Birds sold in the year.
11. Increase or decrease in stock inventory at the end of the year.
12. Increase or decrease in feed inventory.
13. Labour cost, including that of the operator.
14. Manure sold or credited.
15. Number of dozens of eggs produced in the year.

In making up the annual statement, when all the above items have been set down at the left, another column is set

down opposite on the right covering the actual outlays for the year. To find the cost of producing eggs, add up the items "Birds sold", "Increase in livestock inventory", "Increase in feed inventory", "Manure sold or credited". If there has been a decrease in inventory, the item is subtracted instead of added. When the total of these four items is arrived at, it is deducted from the column of costs at the right and the resultant figure is the cost of producing the eggs.

YEAR APRIL 1, 1942 - 1943

Value of buildings	\$1700.00	Depreciation 5%	\$ 85.00
Value of equipment	275.00	" 10%	27.50
Investment	2612.00	Interest 3%	78.36
Feed purchased	1922.80		1922.80
Chicks purchased	265.75		265.75
Litter purchased	47.00		47.00
Electricity and oil	34.33		34.33
Fire insurance premium	14.00		14.00
Labour @ \$.30 per hour	328.50		328.50
Pasture rental @ \$ 2.50 per acre	5.00		5.00
		TOTAL COSTS	2808.24
Birds sold in the year	\$ 692.87		
Increase in inventory	142.50		
Increase in feed inv.	12.32		
Manure credited	50.00		
		Deduct from costs	897.69
		COST OF EGGS	1910.55

Eggs produced in the year, 7956 dozen.

Total cost per dozen	1910.55	
	7956	= \$.2401
Labour cost per dozen	328.50	
	7956	= .0413
Feed cost per dozen	1922.80—897.69	
	7956	= .1288
Other costs per dozen	556.94	
	7956	= .0700

By dividing the total cost of eggs by the number of dozen we arrive at the cost per dozen. And so for the labour cost per dozen, we divide the item set down for labour by the number of dozen eggs produced and we have the labour cost per dozen. To find the cost of feed per dozen, we take the item "feed purchased" minus the sum of the four credit items and divide by the number of dozen eggs. And so on down the line for any desired item.

The labour cost applied to the cost of producing eggs only is admittedly a bit arbitrary as some of it, doubtless, went to the rearing of the young stock, but as mentioned before, this study has to do with a side line, where labour is only used part time for care of poultry. If the item, labour, were divided by the operator of a commercial plant into two divisions: 1, Brooding and rearing, and 2, Winter or adult flock work, it would apply more correctly to his operations.

It might be argued that mortality does not enter the calculations. It is true that there is no item covering it but

it is there just the same. To prove that point, let us take the extreme—where there would be no birds sold—all died let us say, the last one dying laying the last egg—then there would be nothing left to deduct, except perhaps a little feed on hand, from the total cost of eggs, and thus the eggs would bear the total cost. An operator could keep track of all birds died and give them an arbitrary value, showing the total as an expense, but it only complicates the matter and is not as accurate as having it taken care of automatically, bearing always in mind that we are trying to keep this work as simple as possible so as not to scare the average poultryman away, but to encourage him to keep some simple book as a check on his business.

A CWAC went for a walk in the woods. Coming to a beautiful lake, she decided to go for a swim. She laid her clothes carefully on the ground and took a dip. As she emerged she saw a lieutenant coming down the path. Not having time to dress, she hid behind a tree.

The officer approached, stopped and shouted, "Camouflage Company No. 1 dismissed!" All the trees marched off.

Poultry Questions Answered

by W. A. Maw

How soon should pullets lay full-sized eggs? Pullets usually lay small-sized eggs at the commencement of lay. Egg size is a heritable character and may be improved through selection of breeding stock, but such factors as size of body and age at first egg may also influence size of egg. Pullets should not be forced into early lay, as where coming into lay at an early age, before attaining full body size, they will lay more eggs below their normal full egg size before attaining the full size for their particular breeding.

Ultimate egg size for any female may be determined approximately by weighing the first 10 eggs laid. These first 10 eggs must average to weigh 1.67 ounces per egg to ensure that the female will lay two-ounce eggs when mature in body.

Ten to sixteen weeks production is necessary for most pullets to lay two-ounce eggs.

Will moldy corn, if fully dried, be harmful to laying stock? As the season has been extremely wet, grain corn to be used for feed may carry a high moisture content. Due care must be given such grain to avoid molding, as moldy grain is dangerous to feed to laying stock. Egg quality may possibly be ruined to the point of being non-edible in general appearance. Dark yolks and watery whites in fresh eggs have been noted following the use of moldy corn in the grain ration.

What are dropping pits and what are their special merits in laying houses? Dropping pits are enclosed areas under the roost to catch the droppings, thus eliminating the need of daily cleaning of dropping boards. The droppings may be allowed to collect over a period of time, providing no appreciable odour of ammonia is noticed in the house. A layer of dry litter material is placed in the bottom of the pit to assist in keeping the droppings dry. Superphosphate or lime could be sprinkled over the droppings periodically to assist in drying and also to conserve the nitrogen content of the manure. The superphosphate is by far the best for this purpose.

The roosts are covered on the underside with a stiff wire cloth, such as two-inch mesh or 1 x 2 square mesh, either of which will allow the droppings to pass through.

What is a satisfactory method of marking non-trapped layers for egg production performance? It is assumed at the outset that the flock of pullets is of approximately the same age. Such factors as rate of maturity, or age at commencement of laying, and persistency in laying throughout the year are closely related to annual egg production. The earliest and most persistent layers are the best producers. Broodiness is a natural characteristic in many females, but the best layers seldom go broody. Broody females should therefore be marked to allow for

their removal, if non-broody strains are to be developed.

A systematic physical examination of all pullets each month for laying condition will allow marking the individual in lay as they come into lay each month at the beginning of the year and again as they finish production in the latter part of the laying year. The use of coloured celluloid bands is the most simple method of banding. Each time a female is noted to be broody a yellow band is put on either leg.

The following method of marking the birds for maturity or commencement of lay and cessation of lay is recommended:

<i>Left leg</i> <i>Commencement</i>		<i>Right leg</i> <i>Cessation</i>	
October.....	blue	July.....	black
November.....	red	August.....	green
December.....	green	September.....	red
January.....	black	October.....	blue

With this method the best birds will have a blue band on each leg and no yellow bands indicating broody periods.

How can cannibalism in pullet stock be controlled? Various forms of cannibalism or feather picking are reported during the fall season after the pullets are housed and come into lay. Tail feather and back feather picking are common in some breeds and flocks. Vent picking or pick-outs, where the birds may be killed shortly after laying, is perhaps commonest among Leghorn stock. Tail picking, cutting the skin and flesh about the tail, follows back feather picking in many cases.

Why do birds pick feathers and skin and flesh? The cause is not entirely known, but a number of factors undoubtedly contribute to the outbreaks. Overcrowding of stock, not sufficient room at feed hoppers, too close confinement with sudden change of feed conditions, a lack of fibre such as green foods, protrusion of egg organs after laying, and generally the sign of blood on feathers where feathers have been picked out.

The following suggestions are offered for control:

Where possible, use similar feeding schedule indoors for short time after being housed.

Supply supplementary green feed where confined to houses.

Use tar or anti-pick salve on any areas showing blood on birds picked. Remove from pen as soon as noted.

Sprinkle fine salt over mash for 3 to 5 days, a handful to each hopper.

Feed heavy whole oats in hoppers.

Darken the nests.

Upper beaks may be cut to shorten and make blunt end.

Non-picking devices, such as 'specks', helmets, etc., may be used.

What is the 'hen-day' basis of calculating egg production average or percentage for a flock? Where a laying flock is being culled progressively from day to day as nonprofitable individuals appear, the 'hen-day' basis of calculating average production is the true basis for an exact figure. If a pen contains 100 females on the first of the month, having 30 days, the total number of hen-days for the month would be 3000. If, however, one bird was removed on the tenth day, there would be 20 less hen-days for the 30-day month or 2980. If a second bird was removed on the twentieth day, the total hen-days would be 10 less or 2970. The average number of birds in the flock for the month would be $2970 \div 30 = 99$. If the flock produced 1485 eggs for the month the average production per bird would be $1485 \div 99 = 15$.

Similar procedure can be used to determine per cent production. Multiply the number of eggs laid (1485) by 100 = 148500 and divide by the number of hen-days for the month (2970), giving a figure of 50, which is the per cent production for the month.

When should the pullet flock be culled for maximum efficiency in egg production? By the term 'to cull' is meant the removal of individuals which are not physically healthy or are poor egg producers. The unhealthy individuals are a danger to the balance of the flock and the poor producers are a source of expense. Efficient management does not tolerate either class of individual. Certain individuals may be laying at a satisfactory rate, but the eggs laid may be unsaleable because they are of poor shape, have abnormal shells or contain a high percentage of blood spots.

Close observation of the flock from day to day will ensure the nonprofitable birds being removed as soon as detected. Where birds are not trapnested it is not possible to determine which individuals are producing poor eggs. Egg production performance, however, can be detected by physical examination periodically, such as once a month. The flock may be examined when on the roost at night, or by running them through catching crates during late afternoon.

How can the meat quality of a strain of poultry be most quickly improved? Greater efficiency in poultry meat production is basically dependent upon the selection of the breeding males now being made for next year's matings. Body shape, size and vigour, coupled with rapid growth and fast feathering, should be sought in any breed. Body size for the breed represented is of major importance. The individual should be well proportioned in body, being well set on sturdy legs of good sized bone, but fine in quality. Select only those males having a straight keel bone, fleshed to fill the hand when holding the bird.

It is also important to select males from large family groups which have shown high livability during growth, as disease resistance and health may be heritable traits

within such families. It is of equal importance in high egg-production lines as in meat stock alone.

It may be difficult to attain our full aim in one year, but great strides towards it can be made if we appreciate in full the importance of the sires used.

Why do certain flocks produce large numbers of eggs with blood spots? Blood spots in eggs have been considered, in the past, as the result of heavy laying by pullets or due to excitement or rough handling. Recent investigational results, however, show that this condition in fresh laid eggs is a heritable factor in certain families, and therefore may be eliminated by checking the individuals producing such eggs and removing them from the flock. Breeding stock should therefore be trapnested and a sample of their eggs examined by breaking out, as small blood spots cannot be detected by candling alone.

Tops In Quality Poultry

"Some idea of what may be accomplished by farm poultrymen, by pooling their efforts, is shown in the most recent poultry pool held at Bass River", says G. K. Samis, Provincial Poultry Promoter, Truro, N.S. At their pool last month, the fourth of the current marketing season, over 1200 birds were killed, dressed, pre-cooled and packed by the Bass River Poultry Club.

Over three and a half tons were thus processed for sale on a co-operative basis to the highest bidder. This largest pool ever held at this point went to a Halifax produce house.

The most interesting feature in this pool is that not a single grade C bird was shipped. Out of some 1260 chickens and fowl processed, there were only 7 grade C birds and these were all taken home to make dinners for those who raised them.

Co-operative poultry marketing is very popular in Nova Scotia, and Bass River is but one of the 14 Provincial points where poultry is sold in this way. However, the Bass River poultrymen seem determined to turn out nothing but high quality poultry, which will provide other clubs with a high mark at which to aim.

Another poultry pool reported by B. C. Knight, agricultural representative of Lunenburg County, graded and packed at New Germany, 6,300 lbs. of capon, chicken and fowl. Mr. Knight states, "The quality of this meat was very good and prices obtained were very close to the ceiling."

U.C.C. Has Large Membership

Farmer membership in the U.C.C., Quebec large farmer organization, an affiliate of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, is now 31,000 according to the annual report of the organization submitted to the annual meeting held recently in Montreal. This is one of the largest membership enrolments in the history of the organization. Its president, J. A. Marion, is a vice-president of the Canadian Federation.

F.A.O. is First Food Parliament



Key figures at the conference: Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Head of the Canadian delegation and elected to the executive; Hon. Lester B. Pearson, Canadian Minister to Washington and Chairman of the conference; Clinton P. Anderson, United States Secretary of Agriculture and leader of the American delegation.

"Winning the Peace" was an effective morale builder, when we were in the depths of the war. To the high task of winning the peace the FAO Conference devoted itself in Quebec City for seventeen arduous days. The question of producing and distributing food internationally is, of course, but one of many of the specialized fields in which United Nations organization must operate. The San Francisco Conference laid the overall foundation of international order, while FAO, which stemmed out of agreements at Hot Springs, was concerned with putting a roof and walls on a wing or a section of the United Nations structure.

At Quebec the constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organization was signed by its nation members. The constitution was framed by an Interim Commission. The Interim Commission was created at Hot Springs. At Quebec a permanent international body, the first since V-E and V-J days, took shape.

Hot Springs drew up the specifications, the Interim Commission drew up the basic blue prints, Quebec completed the blue prints and appointed a Director General to build, fit, and decorate this important "food wing" of the international structure, of which many more, working in harmony with the Economic and Security Council of United Nations, are to follow.

The presiding officer, who in this Conference was Canada's able ambassador at Washington, L. B. Pearson, sits at the head of the room while ranged on his left and right, in two parallel rows facing each other are the delegates. Beginning near the chairman with Australia and Bolivia, some forty members were ranged in alphabetic order down to Venezuela and Yugoslavia at the lower end of the room. Behind the front rows, where the members

sat, were six or seven rows of seats for the additional members of each national delegation.

FAO will cost the world \$5,000,000 a year; Canada's share will be \$125,000 a year. In war we spent in a few minutes what in peace we propose to spend in twelve months on this food organization.

Unlike UNRRA which is concerned with relief and on a relatively short term basis, FAO is a long-term international body. It does not buy or distribute food. Its inclusion of forestry, as well as fish in its terms of reference indicates its broad outlook, for it embraced all aspects of the production, distribution and consumption of farms, forests, and fisheries.

The Quebec Conference laid down the basis of permanent organization for FAO; appointed a Director General, outlined the rules of procedure, allocated the financial contributions — in short gave it a structure.

FAO must attempt to abolish want, and while research and surveys are needed to this task, "the peoples need only act on what is known, to advance every country, to achieve immediate improvements in production, nutrition and human welfare."

"To move forward rapidly, governments must work together. Many countries need outside help in improving farm practices; others need to co-operate in expanding, and ordering their foreign markets."

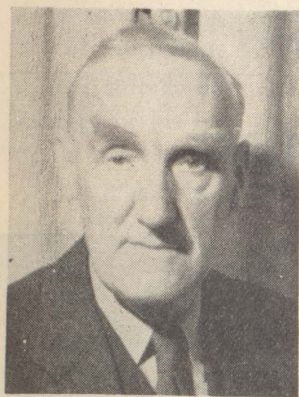
Dr. G. S. H. Barton emphasized the importance of scaling down the tariff structure if food was to move in quantity across international borders. The tariff problem is one of many problems that must be dealt with on an international basis.

FAO must guide nations to work out international food policies. In doing so it "should collect and disseminate information, give advice, and organize missions of technical experts, who will make studies and recommend action to other international agencies and to governments."



Members of the Canadian delegation to the F.A.O. conference. Photo by National Film Board.

F.A.O. and the Farmer



Sir John Boyd Orr.

The objectives of the Food and Agriculture Organization which held its first meeting in Quebec last month, may be briefly stated as follows:

Raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of the people of the world.

Securing improvements in the efficiency of production and distribution of all food and agricultural products.

Bettering the condition of rural populations, thus contributing toward an expanding world economy.

The Director General will be the principal official of the Organization and will supervise the day to day work of the permanent staff. To this post the Quebec meeting elected Sir John Boyd Orr, a Scottish farmer and scientist and a world authority on nutrition.

The plan to finance F.A.O. is that each member Nation would be required to contribute a proportionate share of the budget. For the first year the total budget is estimated at \$2,500,000 of which Canada will pay about five percent, or \$125,000.

At the Conference it was made abundantly clear that F.A.O. (which, by the way, is the first of the allied organizations to be set up under the world peace programme), is not to be a dealer in foods and other primary commodities, but a research, fact-finding and policy-forming organization. It will be the function of F.A.O. to gather information, make surveys, offer technical services, and the like, and also to formulate policies and recommend them to the participating governments, even to draw up conventions and treaties and present them to governments for signature. On no account will F.A.O. actually deal in commodities nor attempt to handle world surpluses or negotiate food contracts, etc. Under its present constitution it has no authority to do that.

The Producer Viewpoint

What is the producer viewpoint on the conference? H. H. Hannam, President of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and an associate delegate to the Conference, has this to say. "Our producers fully realize that if the ideal of a properly fed world is to become a reality we must have international policies agreed upon and international machinery functioning in such a way as to prevent the piling up of food surpluses in some nations while people in other countries suffer from shortage of food, hunger and malnutrition. They also realize that as producers of primary products they will be expected to ex-

pand their production to meet the requirements of this program of plenty. But they know that along with this must go improvements in distribution both at home and in the international field. They feel keenly that one of the first fundamentals of such a program must be to get stabilization of markets and prices through international agreement and co-operation on the part of both exporting and importing countries.

"We who see the great need are impatient that the allied nations should go all the way as soon as possible in doing those things that have to be done. But the first step of importance is that all these nations come together first, join hands in one organization to face these problems, and agree on a definite program to handle them. Once this is accomplished, the task of setting up machinery to complete the job should not be unduly difficult."

"In such a program we have envisioned" concludes Mr. Hannam, "we cannot afford to fail. On the other hand, success can mean a standard of health and well-being for which humanity for the first time could well be proud. To this task all of us must devote ourselves faithfully, and without reservation."

The obvious complement to F.A.O. would seem to be a strong international farmer-producer federation, through which the farmers of the world, speaking the common language of the tiller of the soil and the producer of humanity's food, can bring their most effective influence in support of the ideals and objectives of F.A.O.

The ground-work for such a federation was being very rapidly laid even while this conference at Quebec was in progress. Last spring initial steps were taken when producer representatives of the United Kingdom, the United States and the British dominions met at Winnipeg and at Washington to agree upon the calling of a preliminary conference at which the constitution of a new international federation could be discussed and perhaps adopted. Since then the Scandinavian countries have created their own federation, and not long ago in France there was a conference of producer-representatives from France, the Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands, and others.

At Quebec, with producer-representatives present from these countries, it was possible to gather the threads together and weave the beginnings of a pattern for a truly international federation of farm work. On October 20, with the officers of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture acting as hosts, the producer representatives from the United States, Great Britain, Australia, France and Denmark came together for a preliminary discussion of a constitution for the international federation, prepared, as per request last spring, by the officers of the British Farmers' Union.



CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

The Ormstown Co-operative Hatchery

by Jos. Galway

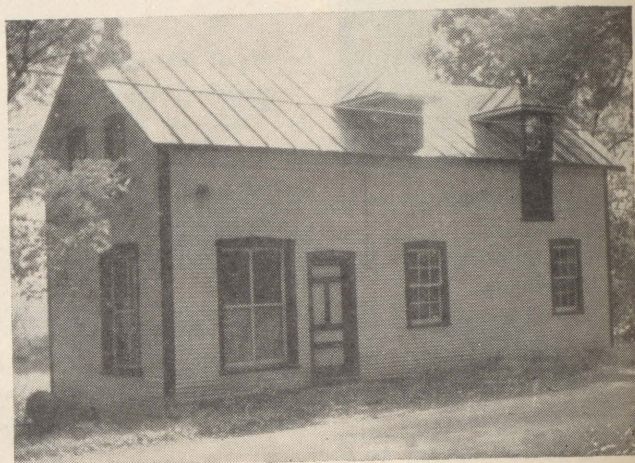
This Co-operative was originally organized by thirty-two farmers, who were interested in providing an egg hatching service for themselves. They agreed to subscribe one hundred dollars each, as a membership fee, and to abide by certain rules and regulations which were drawn up and adopted by the members in general meeting assembled. They received their charter in 1932.

A five man board, elected at the annual meeting, meets at least once a month. By arrangement with the Co-operative each member's premises and flocks are government-inspected before the hatching season begins. The inspectors begin their work of culling and blood testing shortly after the birds are placed in their winter quarters.

The members deliver their eggs to the hatchery on certain specified days. Each delivery of eggs is kept by itself all through the hatching process. As the eggs are hatched the chicks are sold to the public, with members having first preference.

The incubator is housed in a two-storey frame building not far from the centre of the town. When the incubator is completely filled, 32,000 eggs are in the process of hatching. At no time are all the eggs at the same stage of development. Each week there are chickens being removed from the incubator and fresh eggs put in.

Payment for eggs is made twice during the season. The members receive the full returns on the sale of the chickens hatched from the eggs they supplied, less cer-



tain hatching charges. In some cases this has netted the producer as high as one dollar a dozen for eggs.

Recently this Co-operative has been branching out into the field of farm supplies. A considerable amount of feed and fertilizer has been handled as well as smaller items, such as binder twine.

The members are well satisfied with the job they started out to do fifteen years ago. They point with pride to a business which serves them well and over which they have complete control.

This year, Mr. Allen Cavers is the President of the Co-operative and Mr. Cliff Sproule is the Secretary-manager.

Good Board Members Don't Come Easy

A member of the board of directors of a co-op has to be able to take it. If he does his job well, the duties can't help but be burdensome and require much personal sacrifice. Criticism will be plentiful and praise either scarce or lacking entirely.

But the position has its rewards. The board member who keeps himself well enough informed to do a good job is also getting in an improved position to plan his own business. Perhaps more valuable compensation to the type of man best fitted for board membership is the satisfaction of playing an important role in an important and beneficial program.

Just what type of man is best fitted for such a task? In the first place, it is well to remember the board of directors has almost complete power over the association be-

tween meetings of the membership. So the type of man selected must be one who can handle broad authority. Let's list some of his needed qualifications.

He must be able to work for the good of the whole organization, not just one geographical district or one commodity.

He must be a man who believes in construction rather than obstruction. He will probably need to spend effort and time in studying details of operations and keeping posted on industry matters. He has to be more than a watchdog of the treasury to prevent expenditure of funds. He is not elected to sit in deliberative judgment. His job is positive, not negative. He is chosen to participate in an active aggressive program.

He should be personally engaged in the industry repre-

sented by the association. And his viewpoints and motives concerning the organization should be the same as those of the membership. He should not be financially interested in an enterprise that is in competition with the organization of which he is a board member.

His attitude on organization matters should not be influenced by his own personal needs and he should not be overly sensitive to criticism.

He should have earned, and enjoy, the respect of the community.

And finally, the board member who is much more impressed with the responsibility he has assumed than he is with the dignity and honor conferred on him, shows promise.

As for the task itself, it's a big one. The board determines policies, selects the manager, and maintains membership. It is responsible for the audit and financial structure of the organization, and has many and varied other duties and responsibilities.

—from News for Farmer Cooperatives.

An Outstanding Jersey Sire

Fundy Jersey Farm, Truro, have recently received a Certificate for Superior Sire rating on their bull Brampton Spotlight Sport -91690-. This rating places him as the highest rated Superior Sire in Canada either living or dead, in the Jersey breed. Fifteen daughters have been classified with an average rating of 82.5%, and the first 10 daughters to complete R.O.P. records have averaged 550.3 lbs. butterfat when records are computed on a 305-day mature equivalent basis on a twice-a-day milking schedule. Fundy Jersey Farm have many cows classed "Excellent", the highest rating on type, and this herd would be a strong contender for first place both in type and production for any herd of its size in Canada.



A. C. Parkhill sold this lamb, the Grand Champion at the Sherbrooke Fat Stock Show last month, to the T. Eaton Company for \$6.25 a pound.

Market Comments

Price trends already reflect in some particular instances the result of an adverse season. This is noticeable in both apples and potatoes.

Crop reports now available record reduced supplies in these two crops. Supplies of apples are very scant with the exception of British Columbia where a normal crop is reported.

The potato crop of the Dominion is only about three-quarters of that of the previous year. The wet weather has increased the waste of this small crop in some sections.

Wet weather of both September and October has slowed up farm operations. Part of a small grain crop is still in the fields as this is written. Considerable threshing remains to be done. The gathering of late crops has been hindered and fall ploughing scarcely started. On the other hand pastures have been particularly good throughout the season locally and the supply of dairy products expanded.

Trend of Prices

	Oct. 1944	Sept. 1945	Oct. 1945
LIVE STOCK:	\$	\$	\$
Steers, good, per cwt.	11.25	11.55	11.63
Cows, good, per cwt.	8.53	8.58	8.25
Cows, Common, per cwt.	6.58	6.87	5.75
Canners and cutters, per cwt.	4.83	5.60	4.75
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	13.75	13.68	13.25
Veal, common, per cwt.	10.58	9.98	9.50
Lambs, good, per cwt.	11.00	13.00	13.25
Lambs, common, per cwt.	6.58	9.00	6.50
Bacon Hogs, dressed B.1, per cwt.	17.35	18.15	17.25
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.	0.35	0.35	0.36
Cheese, per lb.	0.21	0.21	0.21
Eggs, Grade A, large, per doz.	0.41	0.45	0.50½
Chickens, Live, 5 lb. plus, per lb.	0.21½	0.28	0.28
Chickens, Dressed, milk-fed A, per lb.	0.32	0.34½	0.34
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, Québec McIntosh, per bushel	2.50	2.88	3.05
Potatoes, Québec No. 1, per 75 lb. bag	1.10-1.15	1.50	1.75
FEED:			
Bran, per ton	29.00	29.00	29.00

For Sale

100 arpents, 65 arpents ploughable balance in pasture, 2 wells, 1 good spring. 12 roomed house wired for electricity, cement cistern in cellar. Two barns, 3 other out buildings. Situated in Dundee on paved road. 4 miles from Trout River Lines, 1 mile from United Church and Consolidated School. 1½ miles from R.C. Church, 3 miles from R. R. Station.

For further particulars write

N. J. FENNELL,

Phone 2495 — Huntingdon, Que.

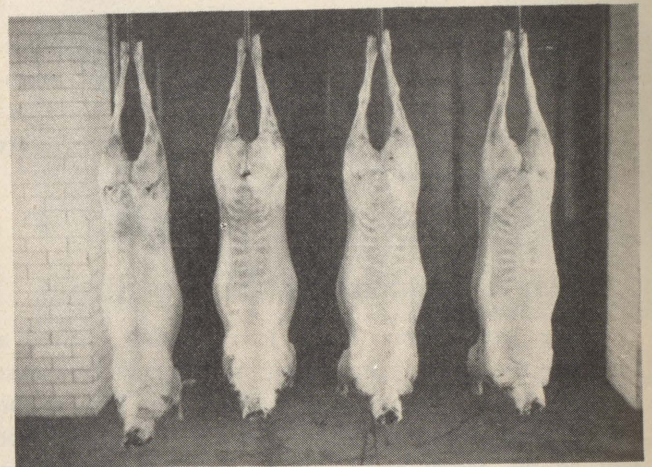
SHEEP . . . *(Continued from page 5)*

The third point refers specifically to Western Canada and need not be dealt with at this time. The question of sheep being useful only as scavengers on poorly operated and unprofitable farms is one that is treated much too lightly and should be countered as far as possible. Sheep are, and probably will continue, to be kept as a side line on most farms in Eastern Canada. Many items, however, are sidelines and they are not necessarily unprofitable. In the Old Country sheep occupy a somewhat similar position on the average farm but they are at the same time considered more or less indispensable. Their ability to improve the fertility of the land and pasture growth and make use of land not suitable for the plow has established them quite firmly as a feature of the average farm. There is also a difference between being a feature and a side line. It is possible to show a profit under good management. In this connection the Old Country farmer is an expert in handling and management practice. He studies his animals with a keen interest. In many sections of Canada this is not true, not only of sheep but of other classes of stock as well. Until farmers become impressed with the importance of good farming and good live stock we are not likely to get too far with sheep. They are not difficult to manage but they do require some attention and it must not be neglected if they are to be profitable.

Within the next year or two our post-war trend will be indicated quite clearly. It may be that a continued reduction in population and a general lack of interest will pre-

vail. This will be encouraged unless something is done about it. What should be done and who should do it is the question. It would seem obvious that establishing standards of grading would be helpful in improving our quality and establishing a type of sheep suitable to the trade and farm conditions. As a further suggestion, helpful pointers in the cutting and displaying of lamb for the retailer of meats, would encourage home consumption.

In addition a progressive programme of fact finding on marketing, breeds and breeding, feeding and management, should be outlined and undertaken to assist those more progressive farmers in establishing their sheep on a more profitable basis.



Excellent carcasses of desirable weight. This type stimulates consumption.

This Year Emphasizes The Need For Underdrainage

The extremely wet weather of the past summer and fall has brought home to many communities the fact that much of our Quebec farm land is poorly drained. Low spots in many fields of comparatively flat land have had pools of water standing on them almost continuously for the past few months. On many fields of flat land it has been impossible to harvest the crop simply because the ground was too soft to provide traction for harvesting machinery. Losses sustained by farmers due to poor drainage of their land will, this year, run into a large sum of money. Indications already are that there will be, next year, a pronounced revival of interest in underdrainage of farm land.

Much of our best farm land areas in the province are so situated that the fertile flat areas of the river valleys are subjected not only to the actual rainfall, but also receive run-off water from high lands bordering on the valleys. This double dose of water often makes drainage still more difficult. Open ditches well cleaned out will do much to divert surface run-off water into the outlet streams, but not all the run-off from higher areas bordering lower lands runs over the surface. There are thousands of cases

in which rainfall percolates into the ground on higher areas, then follows sand layers overlying impervious clay to points on hillsides where it causes continuous wet spots which interfere with cultivation and plant growth throughout the whole of the growing season. Examples of this condition are always visible, particularly in the Eastern Townships, though in ordinary years it may not cause sufficient actual trouble to make farmers do anything about it. However, in a year like this, large areas of cultivated hillside land are rendered simply impassable to either horses or tractors. Many Eastern Township farms are decidedly short of cultivable land and much could be done by the judicious use of underdrains greatly to increase crop yields on such land. Incidentally, this intermittent type of underdrainage needed to take care of springy side hills is the most profitable type of this form of land improvement. Frequently, a few hundred feet of 4 inch tile installed so as to divert and carry off water from side hill wet spots will convert fields which normally had to be cultivated in pieces of irregular shapes into fairly large fields of uniformly drained land, making for greatly increased efficiency in cultivation.

—L.G.H.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

The Fat Stock Show at Sherbrooke

Comparison of Prices, 1944 and 1945



Mrs. T. C. Stuart and
her grand champion.

Held under the shadow of meat rationing and strikes in the packing plants, Sherbrooke's tenth Fat Stock Show and Sale attracted a large number of buyers, many buying for the first time at the sale, many spectators, and an almost embarrassingly large number of entries of beef cattle, sheep and hogs. Two hundred and forty-nine head

of cattle came into the sales ring, two others were sold privately before the auction and thirty-four others were weeded out by the culling committee and did not show before the judges. Two hundred and forty-nine sheep and one hundred and thirty hogs were also sold.

This year's Grand Champion was a 980 pound Shorthorn, the property of Mrs. T. C. Stuart of Arundel, and was bid in by Steinberg's Groceries at \$2.25 a pound, 25 cents below last year's record price, for a total value of \$2,205. Maplehurst Farms (Ross Edwards), Hillhurst, had another Shorthorn for reserve grand champion; Howard Murray, Magog, had the champion Angus and C. D. French, Cookshire, showed the champion Hereford.

A special prize of \$100 donated by R. J. Speers for the best steer bred and shown by a farmer who had not won a championship from 1940 to 1944 was won by John Rose of Waterville on the top animal in the class from 650 to 750 pounds. E. E. Hooper won second prize of \$70 and E. R. Goodin took third place money, \$38.

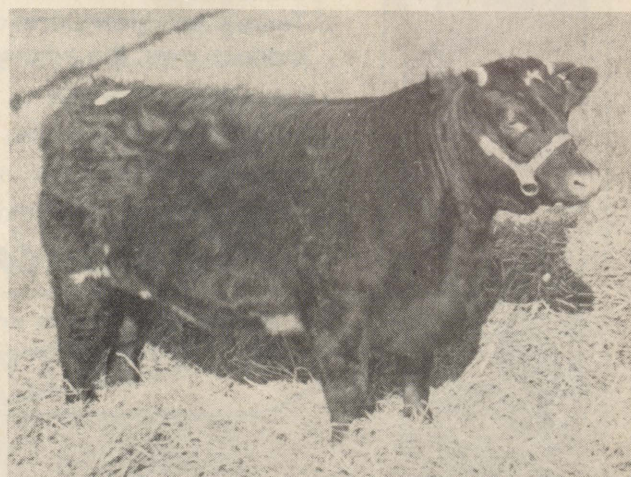
The grand champion wether was a neat 71 pound lamb belonging to A. C. Parkhill; F. C. Caswell had the reserve. R. Ste. Marie had the best wether of other breeds. The best pen of three hogs was shown by Caswell and N. H. Beach had the best lot of five.

Prices Down From 1944

As foreshadowed by the dropping of the price on the grand champion from last year's \$2.50, prices for beef cattle and hogs were below those of the 1944 sale, as can be seen from the table below. The price of \$6.25 paid for the champion wether, however, was an all-time record which will probably stand for a long time for any sale, and prices paid for the other lots of lambs were also above the 1944 figure. Hog prices were down considerably.

Class	Price		Buyer, 1945
	1945	1944	
Grand champion steer	\$2.25	\$2.50	Steinberg's Groceries
Reserve champion steer	1.15	1.55	Pesner Brothers
Champion Angus steer	1.05	1.05	Dominion Stores
Champion Hereford steer	.51	.69 ¹ / ₈	T. Eaton Co. Ltd.
Steers, 600-750 lbs.		.275	
Steers, 650-750 lbs.	.224		
Steers, 751-850 lbs.	.205	.297	
Steers, 851-950 lbs.	.186	.283	
Steers, 951-1050 lbs.	.186	.278	
Steers, 1051 and over	.177	.274	
Balance of steers	.165	.250	
Heifers, 600-800 lbs.		.270	
Heifers, 650-800	.178		
Balance of heifers	.167	.206	
Grand champion wether	6.25	5.00	T. Eaton Co. Ltd.
Reserve champion wether	2.10	2.00	Steinberg's Groceries
First prize wether, other breeds	2.05	1.00	Dominion Stores
Best pen of three hogs	.50	1.00	Canada Packers
Best pen of five hogs	.39	.61	Wilsil Ltd.

Although the volume of sales was greater than last year, the lowering of individual prices brought the total take for the sale to \$45,034.91 for beef cattle, \$4,137.29 for sheep and \$4,668.03 for hogs, or a total of \$53,840.23, some \$6,000 less than last year. Disappointment at the prices received for beef cattle seemed fairly general, as might be expected after several seasons of better-than-average prices. It is not expected that this year's record number of entries will be seen at the Show in 1946, which may be all to the good if it means that only the top animals of the district will come out.



The grand champion of the 1945 show.



FARMERS'

FARM MACHINERY OFF RATION LIST

All rationing controls have been removed from sales of farm machinery and restrictions on the production or importation of such machinery have been lifted.

Price controls remain. Generally, maximum price for farm implements is the price at which such items sold during the basic period, August 15—September 11, 1941. Quoted prices do not include cost of delivery to the purchaser.

Under Consumers' Credit Order No. 225, section 10, terms of sale for farm machinery are: 1/3 of quoted price paid in cash; the balance of the credit price to be paid within two years of the date of the contract in stated amounts at specified dates. Any allowance for a trade-in is to be deducted from the unpaid balance.

Despite the lifting of production restrictions, it is expected that the shortage of components such as malleable castings and sheet steel will limit the maximum output of farm implements during the year July 1, 1945, to June 30, 1946, to a 24% increase (on tonnage basis) over the output in the preceding 12 months.

Farmers' Poultry Prices

Farmers selling all types of poultry, except turkeys, direct to consumers are permitted a 25% markup over the wholesale ceiling prices established for the zone in which they are located. Turkey producers are allowed a 20% markup over the wholesale level.

Potato Storage Allowance (Order A-1560 now in effect)

A storage allowance of 5c per 75-lb. bag of potatoes and 7c per 100-lb. bag is allowed on November 1. Another 5c per 75-lb. bag and 6c per 100-lb. bag may be added on December 1 and another 5c per 75-lb. bag and 6c per 100-lb. bag on January 1, 1946. There will be no storage adjustment in February but monthly increases will resume on March 1.

Rationing is your assurance of a fair share. It is a protection against waste... shortages... inflation. That is why farmers are asked to continue to collect and turn in coupons to their Local Ration Boards—once a month—in the RB-61 envelope.



INFLATION
HURTS
EVERYBODY



PRICE CONTROL
KEEPS PRICES
WITHIN REACH
OF EVERYBODY



STARVING
COUNTRIES
MUST BE FED

BULLETIN



FARMERS' RATION COUPONS

Coupons covering farmer sales or farm household consumption of meat and butter, and sales of preserves must be forwarded to Local Ration Boards in primary producers' envelopes (RB-61). Reports for November should reach the Local Ration Boards not later than December 10.

Following are the valid coupon dates for November:

		MEAT	BUTTER	SUGAR	PRESERVES
November	1	M 9	128		
"	8	M 10			
"	15	M 11	129	66, 67	P 20, 21
"	22	M 12	130		
"	29	M 13	131		

Farmers are required to send in "M" coupons to the Local Ration Board for meat they consume, and meat they sell to farmer neighbours at the rate of 4 lbs. per coupon. Farmers who slaughter meat need not turn in at the end of the month more than half the valid meat coupons in the ration books of their household. Farmers who purchase meat from other farmers must surrender to the selling farmer one meat coupon for every 4 lbs. of meat purchased, even if this means surrendering coupons not yet valid.

FARM SLAUGHTERERS

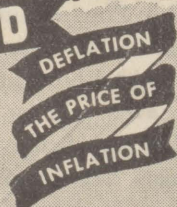
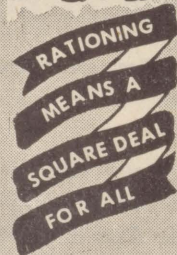
Farmers who slaughter for their own household consumption or for the consumption of their farmer neighbours, are not required to hold a slaughter permit. Any excess of farm slaughtered meat over the farmer's or his neighbour's needs may be sold only to the holder of a regular slaughter permit in quantities not less than a quarter of Beef or a side of Pork. Sheep, lamb or calves slaughtered by the farmer for his own or his neighbours' use may not be sold into the meat trade.

Licensed slaughterer's quotas for cattle have been temporarily suspended and until further notice a licensed slaughterer may slaughter all the cattle needed for his requirements.

For further information apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

45-8M

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD





The Sale was opened officially by Minister of Agriculture Barre.

Judges Handled Large Classes

Beef cattle were placed by C. Devlin of Canada Packers, Toronto, who has been the judge for a number of years. He was assisted by Jack Speers who placed the lower sections of the classes. Even with two judges working the judging was finished barely in time which is understandable when it is realized that the smallest class had 28 entries and the largest 61. Hogs were judged by J. A. Robichaud; entries were more numerous and quality generally better than usual.

Frank Sherwood judged the lambs again this year. The Department of Agriculture again offered financial assistance.

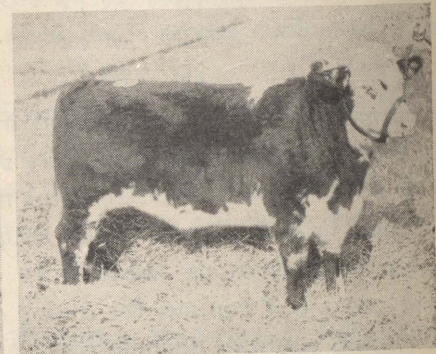
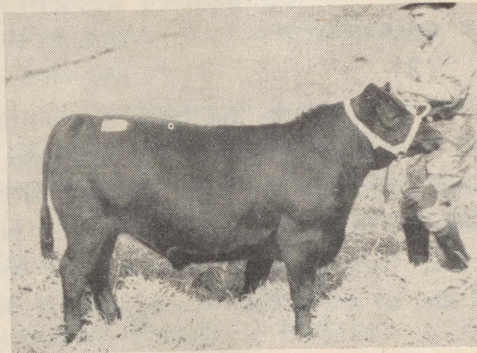
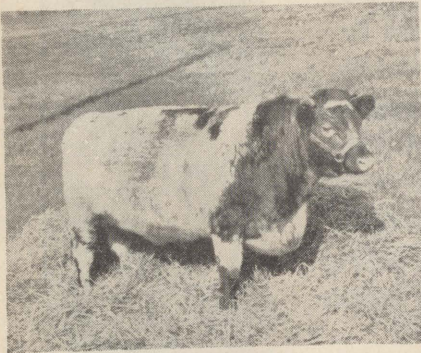
Special Sales

It is becoming standard practice for C. D. French to donate a steer for sale for the benefit of the Red Cross, and this year was no exception. Steinberg's Groceries paid \$1.00 a pound for his 1038 pound Hereford. The com-

mission men of the Montreal Livestock Exchange bid in a 730 pound steer for 32 cents and offered it for re-sale for the benefit of the Navy League; Morentz Beef Company bought it for 50 cents for a total of \$365. Morentz also bid \$1.45 for an 846 pound steer donated by Lt. Col. B. D. Lyon of Sherbrooke, the proceeds to be donated toward the completion of a Canadian Legion Hall in Sherbrooke.

The Sale and Show Were Well Run

Both the show and the sale were handled most efficiently. The printed programmes supplied at the ringside made it easy to keep track of the placings in the various classes and the announcer, J. B. Lancot, Eastern Agricultural Superintendent for the C.N.R., did a splendid job, using both languages with equal facility. Auctioneer Earl B. Thompson put the beef cattle through the sales ring at the rate of about two a minute; Ray Demers sold the sheep and hogs and also the breeding stock with his usual skill. The sales manager was again Ralph Bennett and Norm Beach and W. S. Richardson were the weighmasters. The culling committee consisted of C. A. Staples, John McKellar and R. Bennett.



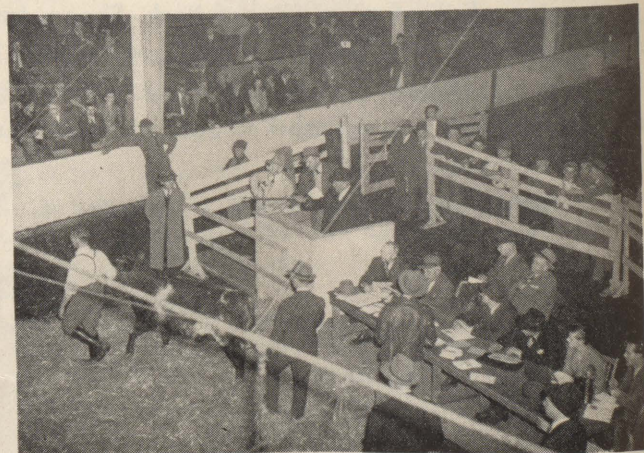
Three champions. Left, reserve grand champion. Centre, the champion Angus, who wouldn't stand still either in the ring or to have his picture taken. Right, the champion Hereford.

First Sale of Breeding Stock

A new venture for the show this year was a sale of pure-bred breeding stock, sponsored by the Quebec Beef Cattle Association. It was a sale of young cattle of correct type and character and of the richest possible ancestry, and included individuals of the three recognized beef breeds, Shorthorns, Herefords and Aberdeen Angus. The cattle were consigned by fourteen different breeders and the sale was an opportunity for breeders to obtain high quality animals for herd replacement or to form a foundation of strong, new herds. All the animals sold remained in Quebec Province, many of them in the Townships.

Little fault was found with the prices offered and the first animal brought out went for the highest price of the sale, \$700 paid by L. Hart, Roxboro Farm, Montreal for a Shorthorn heifer consigned by Mrs. T. C. Stuart. Two animals sold for \$625, one a heifer consigned by J. S. Norris, Hudson Heights and bought by C. W. Chute, Birchton, and a heifer and calf consigned by Norris also and bought by Hart.

A two year old red Shorthorn bull consigned by Norris sold to C. Warner, Lennoxville, for \$505. and the only other bull in the sale, a white Shorthorn consigned by E. E.

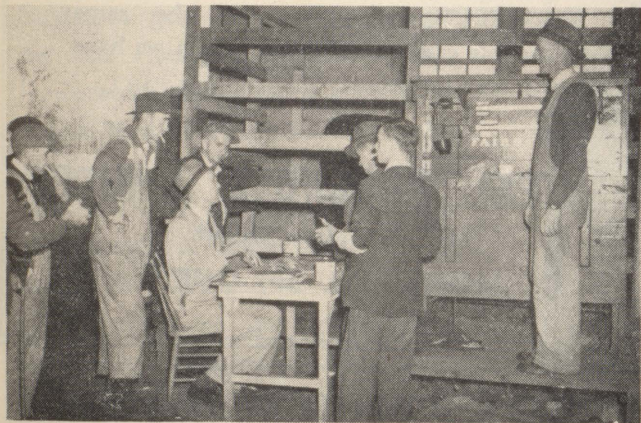


Ray Demers kept the bids moving at the sale of breeding stock.

Hooper went to Morley Honey, Abbotsford, for \$215.

The high Hereford price was \$340 paid by B. D. Lyons for a cow consigned by C. D. French. C. W. Chute paid \$300 for a heifer owned by John Nichol and Sons and Wes Nichol paid \$250 for a cow consigned by the same breeder.

L. S. Webster, Bonny Burns Farm, Massawippi, paid the highest price for an Angus, \$360 for a cow entered by Dr. G. R. McCall, Lachute. Dr. McCall in turn paid \$350 for a heifer entered by Carl McClay, Knowlton, and Wilsil Ltd. gave \$330 for a heifer sold by Howard Murray. Mrs. T. C. Stuart paid \$360 for a Shorthorn cow entered by Clayton Sharman and \$350 for another sold by the Estate of Jas. A. Woodward. Norfolk Farms, Hudson Heights, paid Mrs. Stuart \$400 for a yearling Shorthorn heifer.



Behind the scenes the weighmasters have a busy time.

Freight Assistance for Feeder Cattle and Lambs

The Federal Department of Agriculture has announced the allowance of freight refunds to assist in the movement of feeder cattle and feeder lambs from the dried-out areas of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan to areas in other provinces of Canada where feed is more abundant. Such refunds will be allowed on shipments billed after October 1, 1945, and before January 1, 1946. A refund of fifty per cent of the actual freight charges will be allowed on carload shipments purchased and billed in accordance with the following conditions:

1. Shipments must be billed from a country point in Alberta or Saskatchewan to any country point east of Manitoba in the case of cattle, but lambs may be shipped anywhere east of B.C.

2. To be eligible for the refund of half of the freight charges, the purchaser must retain cattle in his ownership for three months, and lambs for two months. Affidavits, on forms furnished by the Agricultural Supplies Board, must be given by the purchaser. In the case of a carload pur-

chased jointly by neighbors, each owner will be required to supply an affidavit respecting his own stock.

3. The refund will not include such charges as feeding enroute, sanding, decking, cleaning cars or any other charges which might be included in the freight bill. Only fifty per cent of the actual freight charges will be refunded when the conditions have been met in full.

For further information see your agronomer, or write to the Department of Agriculture, Quebec.

Narcisse Savoie Mourned

Narcisse Savoie, Comptroller in the Department of Agriculture since 1942, died recently after an illness of only a few days duration.

Mr. Savoie, a graduate of Macdonald College in the class of 1913, was born at Plessisville in 1886 and took his preliminary educational training at the Quebec Seminary. On graduation from Macdonald College with the degree of B.S.A. he was placed in charge of drainage work for the province by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. J. E. Caron, and from 1913 to 1916 he also acted as instructor in agronomy at the School of Agriculture at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere. In May 1916 he was transferred to Quebec where he became Secretary of the Department. The following year he was appointed Director of the Extension Service, and in this capacity he was responsible for the organization and development of the agronomic service of the province. From 1939 until 1942 he acted as chief administrative officer for the Department, becoming Comptroller in the latter year.

In recognition of his services to agriculture in Quebec he was named Commander of the Order of Agricultural Merit in 1934. He was a member of numerous societies, including the Quebec Society of Agronomists, the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, the Canadian Institute of Agriculture and many others in which he occupied various executive posts.

Mr. Savoie was a man who took a keen interest in everything he did, and he will be greatly missed by all his colleagues in the Department of Agriculture and elsewhere. Our most sincere sympathy goes out to his widow and family.

Farming Courses for Veterans at Valcartier

For the benefit of veterans who are going to farm following discharge from the armed forces, the Agricultural Education Service of the Department of Agriculture has organized a series of courses being given at Valcartier Camp. About 350 ex-soldiers are already registered for these courses, which consist of lectures, demonstrations and practical work where possible. The new courses were officially opened on October 5th by Mr. Jean Charles Magnan, Head of the Service.

Improving Our Small Fruit Varieties

On the Island of Orleans and elsewhere in Quebec Province the Horticulture Service of the Department of Agriculture has established strawberry plantations which are under the supervision of Mr. Omer Van Nieuwenhove and the district agronomist. These plantations have been set out with a view to doing something to improve the quality of strawberries being grown in the province by making it possible for growers to start their new plantations with plants of proven quality, properly grown in a nursery. The general quality of strawberry plantations in this province could be greatly improved if better plants were used in setting out new plantations, and these nurseries were established to provide these better plants.

Thousands of plants are sent out from these nurseries each year, all infinitely superior to those commonly used by most growers. They are sold at about half the normal commercial price and the loss is absorbed by the Department.

Raspberries also being improved

At the Farm School at Deschambault multiplication plots of elite stock raspberries are maintained. Disease is becoming progressively more serious in Quebec's raspberry plantations, and these Deschambault plots have been set up to provide a constant supply of disease-free stock which is shipped to nursery-men who propagate the canes, under strict supervision, for sale to growers on the same terms as the strawberry plants mentioned above.

End of Wartime Control over sale of milk and cream

On November 1st another wartime control was lifted by the Agricultural Food Board, when the stabilization restrictions on the purchase and sale of milk and cream were removed. From now on farmers are free to sell these products to any creamery, condensery, cheese factory or dairy and the trade is free to buy, subject to provincial regulations, from any producer.

The Board was authorized to impose the restrictions two years ago to ensure creameries sufficient cream to maintain the butter ration and cheese factories sufficient milk to fill the cheese contract with Britain and generally to prevent unnecessary diversion of milk from one use to another.

Now at the close of a favourable season for milk production it is apparent that cheese requirements can be met and with the quantity of milk now going into various products more or less in line with the demand for these products, the emergency regulations appear no longer necessary.

The Board warns, however, that farmers should continue selling cream or milk to their regular buyers until the end of November in order to continue receiving the producers' subsidies on milk and butterfat.

Geo. W. Reed & Co. Limited

is now

WESTEEL PRODUCTS LIMITED

• • •

For many years Geo. W. Reed & Company Limited has enjoyed the reputation of producing metal products of the very highest quality. Although our name is now "WESTEEL PRODUCTS LIMITED", you will continue to deal with the same management and personnel. Our famous "Security Metal Roofing", Ventilators, Eave Trough, Conductor Pipe and other metal products will continue to be made under our new "WESTEEL" trademark with the same dependable craftsmanship for which we have always been known.

• • •

WESTEEL PRODUCTS LIMITED

4107 Richelieu Street

MONTREAL 30, QUE.

IDENTIFICATION

for

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS,

FOXES, POULTRY

(Live and Dressed)

Artificial Insemination Equipment

Write for catalogue

KETCHUM MFG. CO. LTD.

Box 388, Dept. 10, Ottawa.

*For Results that Pay
feed the*
PIONEER Way!

316

PIONEER *Profit Proven* **FEEDS**

PURITY FLOUR MILLS LIMITED

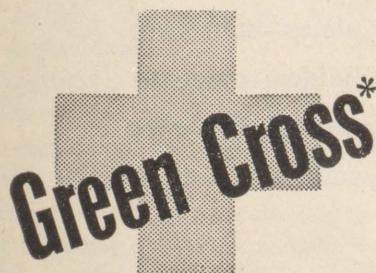
Millers of PURITY FLOUR and PURITY OATS

Saint John, N.B., Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

Winter Control of Horse Bot Flies

By co-operative action in early winter preferably before December 15, the numbers of horse bot flies that may appear in any district in the following year may be greatly reduced. The bots, of which there are three species (known as the nose, the throat, and the horse bot fly, respectively), spend the winter in the stomachs of horses. Treatment of all the horses in a district is the logical procedure.

Carbon bisulphide is usually administered in gelatine capsules to expel the bots from the stomach. It is a liquid which readily forms a gas which is fatal to the bots but harmless to the animals when given in the recommended dose of $1\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drams to each 250 pounds of body weight of the horse. Only a qualified veterinarian should administer the capsules. It is the usual practice to starve the horses 18 hours before treatment and for about five hours afterwards. As in the community treatment for warbles in cattle in any district, co-operative action by horse owners in specified areas brings good results.



...the sign of modern protection for fruits, vegetables and flowers! "Green Cross" products will be here next year to help control insect pests, fungus diseases and troublesome weeds.

**Trade Mark Reg.*

LOOK FOR THE "GREEN CROSS"

A MIRACLE!

It's so easy to use and does such a wonderful job . . . NARVO, the famous quick-drying durable household finish.

NARVO
CANADA'S SMARTEST FINISH

MURPHY PAINT CO. LTD. MONTREAL - TORONTO

Orange 242 Orange
AWASHABLE LUSTROUS FINISH
FOR WALLS WOODWORK FLOORS
FURNITURE VERANDAS ETC.

Animal Glue to Be Made in Canada

As a result of recent plant expansion, Swift Canadian Co. Limited will shortly begin manufacture in Canada of animal glue, a product which until now has had to be imported in large volume.

The lack of facilities for manufacturing glue has meant that Canada exported a great volume of bones, which were processed in other countries. The new plant capacity not only will enable processing here, but Canadian farmers will have the benefit of the bone meal which is always in demand for cattle feeding and which is a residual product in animal glue manufacture. Tallow and grease from the bones are also valuable secondary products in glue manufacture. Besides animal glue, Swift Canadian Company plans, as soon as circumstances permit, to manufac-

ture the many types of glues and adhesives produced by Swift & Company in the United States, including adhesives from starch and dextrin bases, flexible glues, liquid glues and many of the newer varieties from synthetic resin or rubber base.

FAST-SAFE-SURE!

Remit by
CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS MONEY ORDER

For Sale at all
CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS STATIONS and EXPRESS OFFICES...

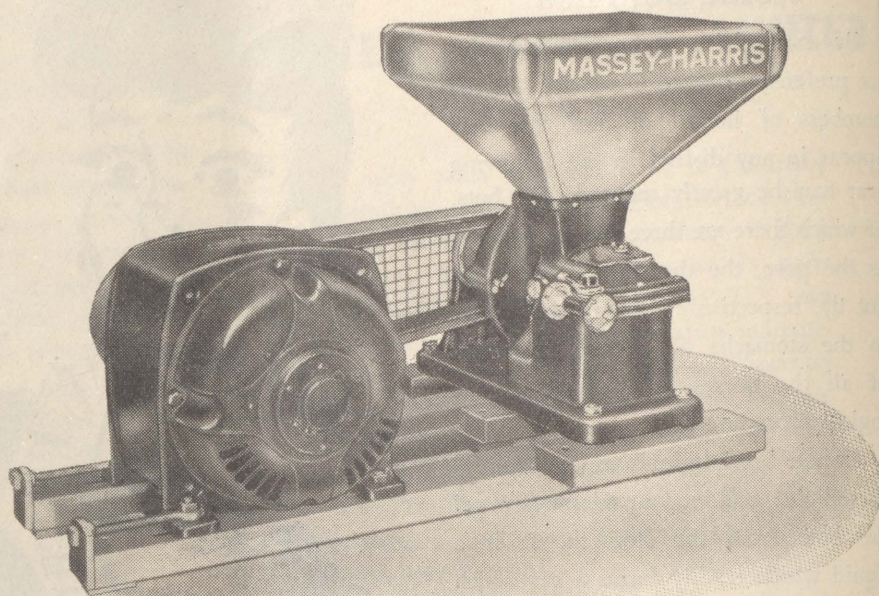
Strippings

by Gordon Geddes

Thanks to the fact that Suttons thought the 'Good Neighbour' policy was something to be practised, Dot and I got to the Farm Forum rally at Lennoxville. A lot of other people did, too, some of them old-timers in the Forums and some new to them. Both of these types are important because if we keep all the old ones, every new one represents an increase in strength.

I must confess I was a little disappointed in Ralph Staples' speech. Not but what it was an excellent speech but I had expected to hear more of what Forums might do or had done or thought from our national secretary. However, after some consideration I decided that I was a little off the beam since the purpose of the Rally was to emphasize the need for more and more Forums. Having been so long convinced of that fact myself, I forgot for the moment that I had still been unable to convince many of my neighbours of it. After my viewpoint was properly focused, the speech seemed well-suited for the purpose for which it was intended.

When Mr. Staples mentioned the subsidy on dairy products as an admission that the Government realized that the average consumer could not afford enough of these products even at war-time wages, he made the only highly debatable remark of his speech. Certainly the consumer could not expect his fluid milk to be delivered at a lower price in war than in peace, yet that is what happened. Likewise everyone got the benefit of the subsidy no matter how large their income. Rather the subsidy might be considered an admission that the government was determined to leave the farmers holding the bag in the post-war period by accustoming the public to cheap dairy products. When Mr. King declares peace in Canada, and all war measures are ended, where will the dairy farmers be? They'll be getting full of splinters from agricultural price floors while the strikers will be knocking the price ceiling down on their heads.



SAVES YOU MONEY
on Winter Feeding

MASSEY-HARRIS ELECTRIC GRINDER

Do your own grinding and save money. Easy to adjust and operate, the Massey-Harris Electric Grinder has patented worm feed and pressure control—six inch plates—stationery shaft—self-aligning plate holder—magnetic hopper and metering gate—and high quality ball bearings. Available with or without electric motor.

Write for particulars or ask your local Massey-Harris dealer

MASSEY-HARRIS CO. LIMITED
TORONTO

One of the duties of the Federation of Agriculture should be to oppose unfair demands from other groups. Our democratic government has degenerated to such an extent that it hates to say no to any request backed by a goodly number of voters. Instead of leading public opinion as far as possible in the right direction they strive to follow it. As Arthur Bryant, English historian, put it, 'Public opinion, being susceptible of leadership, needs to be wisely led. If it is not led by wise men, it may be led by fools or knaves.'

People in a democracy being free to ask for what they want, may be easily led to demand something they should not have. If no one has the courage to refuse, the country suffers. But it is a give and take proposition, for everything that is given, something must be taken away. It is fast getting to the stage where what remains to be given is of less value than what must be taken in return. We who fought against dictators are now asking things that only dictators can give us. Money does not grow on bushes, one must plant the right kind of bushes and then turn the fruit of them into money. If a man gets such a big baby-bonus that he stops working and lives off the babies, he becomes a non-producer and a dead-weight on the back of some producer. The inflation threat is graver now than ever and a prime requisite in holding the line is no rise in wages. Yet strikers all over the country are hollering for higher wage rates.

Agriculture is the backbone of the nation so let's put a little backbone in our organization and try to lead public opinion in a sane direction. Opinions of farm people alone form an important part of public opinion if we give them a voice so join the Forums and swell the voice but train it to say "no" sometimes.

A recent letter to a farm paper suggested the need for unionizing farm help to get decent wages. A significant fact in this respect is that out of seven major groups of farm requirements, farm wages is the only one to increase by the same percentage during this war

as it did in the previous one. A better suggestion was that in the Rural Co-operator to plan a place in the Federation for the farm help. No farmer can pay his helper more unless that helper makes himself worth more. One way the helper could do this would be by

adding his voice to a demand for parity prices at a reasonable level.

A bushel of flax yields about 18 pounds of oil; soybeans give about eight pounds per bushel; sunflower seeds about 1/4 lb. per bushel.

Planning your future...



YOU ARE building a foundation for your career in the business or professional world by obtaining a good education. It is wise for you to make sure early in life that you build a good foundation for your financial future by obtaining the right kind of life insurance policy.

MUTUAL LIFE representatives do not merely sell "policies", but are trained to arrange for you the best contract to suit your particular circumstances and plans.

WE SHALL be glad to direct you to the nearest Mutual Life representative.

THE
MUTUAL LIFE
OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE • WATERLOO, ONTARIO

*Low Cost
Life Insurance
Since 1869*



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

A Month With the W.I.

And what a busy month it has been. Institutes are never idle, of course, but it does seem as if this month of October has been so crammed with good things it is hard to know just how to get it all into the allotted space. School fairs sponsored, of which we will hear more later, ditty bags filled by all branches (Melbourne Ridge has filled 25, New Richmond 24; are these records?) Clothing collected in the national drive, county projects of various kinds, semi-annual co. meetings held with such splendid reports of work done, all adding up to an impressive total.

Another thing in common is the handing in of the Self-Denial money, also ordering F.W.I.C. stamps. In order to save space no individual mention is made of these items but the credit is there just the same.

Argenteuil. Morin Heights held a military whist to raise money for gifts for returned men. The sum of \$19.70 was cleared and \$3.50 made in auction sale of original bags. A splendid paper on "The Family Allowance" by Ethelwyn Hobbs was read by the convener of Education. Pioneer had a well attended meeting. This branch has lost their president, Mrs. Jas. Drew, by death. A minute's silence was observed in her memory. The 1st. vice-president was unanimously appointed to fill the vacancy. A poem "What Have I Done Today" and articles on the "Possibilities of Penicillin for Cancer" and "The New War Front" were read. This group welcomed a new family to the community and thus won another member. Two former members also rejoined. A quilt was pieced at this meeting to be sent to Europe. Frontier had as guest speaker Mr. Staniforth, principal of Brownsburg school, who gave a stimulating address on "Changing Phases of Education." Short items on education were given in response to rollcall and a contest "Naming Prominent Men of Today," completed the program. Jerusalem-Bethany had as rollcall "Rule on Etiquette". "Don't blame the Teacher" was the subject of a helpful address by the convener of Education. Lakefield made plans to celebrate its 25th. anniversary with a banquet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kerr. A cushion was raffled at this meeting and a spelling contest proved amusing. Brownsburg donated maple sugar and chocolate bars to the military hospital at Ste. Anne de Bellevue. A life membership pin and certificate was presented to a member leaving to make her home in Vancouver. A demonstration on sandwich-making was a feature of the



Members of the Brownsburg W.I. at their picnic at Carillon Museum last August.

meeting. This group enjoyed a visit to the Carillon museum followed by a picnic. Mille Isles gave a donation of \$21 to be used for children maimed and blind as a result of the war. War Saving Stamps to the value of \$20 have also been sold. Mrs. F. Chauvin, president of the P.W.C.A., P.E.I., gave an interesting talk on the handicrafts of that province. This branch had the distinction of obtaining the most prizes on handicrafts at the Lachute fair, winning a beautiful woollen blanket as a result. Tickets are to be sold on this blanket to augment the general fund. Upper Lachute and East End heard a timely talk on the new Central School Board for Argenteuil given by Inspector L. J. King.

Bonaventure. This county held its semi-annual meeting at New Richmond. All were pleased at the presence of Miss Evelyn Walker who gave a most helpful demonstration on "Meatless Dishes." Mrs. C. Dow was also a welcome visitor and Mrs. Gosselin. An interesting feature of this gathering was an exhibit of articles made by the Junior W.I. at New Carlisle.

Compton. Brookbury is making plans for a chicken pie supper in aid of the "Welcome Home" Fund. A sick friend was remembered with fruit and a "hankie" shower. Canterbury entertained the county semi-annual meeting. Mr. Wayne Hall of Lennoxville was the guest speaker and gave a talk on the Larger School Unit. Scotstown branch has purchased a home to be used as a doctor's home and first aid centre as a memorial to a beloved physician, the late Dr. C. M. Smith. A loom has been purchased and tables for the use of picnickers placed in the Town Park. This group report an increase in membership of 14 as

result of adopting the Blue Cross Hospitalization. Arrangements were made for a "Marathon" bridge and "500" to run five weeks.

Chateauguay-Huntingdon. Aubrey-Riverfield heard short articles on various timely topics and a splendid paper on "Education begins at Home" was presented by the convener of Education. This branch assisted at the school fair sponsored by Howick W.I. Special prizes were given by Mrs. D. Black for girls showing salad plate and boys an article of manual training. Dundee had brief items of interest by the various conveners. An antique exhibit proved of interest. An outstanding talk was given by Miss E. Kimball on her impressions of New Zealand. Miss Kimball had spent several months in that country and exhibited many curios in connection with her address. Franklin Centre had an exceptionally good program consisting of piano and vocal solos, a reading "Batiste Takes One Vacation" and a True and False quiz. Howick had the pleasure of a visit from the county president, Mrs. D. F. Orr and the secretary, Mrs. S. D. Cunningham. These ladies gave many helpful suggestions. As already mentioned this branch sponsored a very successful school fair. Demonstrations have been given on "Making Slippers" and "Bags and Racks for Holding Shoes." Hemmingford enjoyed an interesting talk on "Beauty to be Found in Hobbies," with special reference to our wild plant life. A collection of flora to be found near every home was shown and detailed information given on different specimens.

Gaspé. l'Anse-aux-Cousins has been holding quiz programs and contests at their meetings. They also entertained another branch at a social evening. Sandy Beach welcomed two English brides to their community. A paper was given on services rendered by the Dept. of Agriculture. Games and a quiz rounded out the program. Wakeham is giving prizes in the local school. They also unveiled an honour roll in the school. Two other branches were guests of this group and a social time enjoyed. York held a fair for the school children and gave \$10 in prizes for the event. \$10 was also donated for prizes at the school picnic. A resolution was sent to the School Board asking for a new lunch room and gymnasium to be attached to the school.

Gatineau. Eardley has resumed activities after the summer holiday. The report of the Q.W.I. Board meeting was discussed and plans made for a quilting bee and demonstration. Wakefield purchased poppies in readiness for Remembrance Day and donated money for procuring wallets as gifts for their returned men. A pleasing feature of the program was a humorous reading, "The Tragedies of Life." Wright has also bought poppies and magazines were sent to military hospitals and troop ships.

Mississquoi. Cowansville made plans to serve dinner to the men taking part in the annual plowing match, the

proceeds to be used for filling the ditty bags. A letter from Australia was read thanking the Institute for garden seeds. A special item on the program was an address on venereal disease by a registered nurse. School prizes are again being donated by individual members. St. Armand held a double shower for two brides-to-be. A poem, "The Canadians will be there," and a humorous article, "Why Women live longer than Men," formed an enjoyable program.

Quebec. Valcartier, a bazaar and social evening was held by this branch netting the satisfactory sum of \$117. Prizes were given for sports for the children in the afternoon and a dance enjoyed in the evening. \$25 has been donated to the schools to help beautify their grounds and prizes offered in the school.

Pontiac. This county held its semi-annual meeting with Elmside branch entertaining. Miss Evelyn Walker was present and gave a demonstration on "Salad Making." A report of the county project was given which appears elsewhere in this magazine. Elmside is interested in the study of current events. This branch held a very successful school fair. Prizes were given in all departments including public speaking and sports. Articles on "How to make your butter ration go further," "Storing vegetables for winter use" and "Winter Pansies" were all featured at this meeting. North Onslow heard an instructive paper on Child Welfare with the rollcall in keeping with the subject, "A home remedy for a cold." Shawville had as guest speaker, Rev. A. F. Fokes, who gave a comprehensive talk on Juvenile Delinquency. Stark's Corner held a "Grandmothers' night." A gift was presented to the oldest grandmother present, it being her 83rd birthday. This branch bought a new range and presented it to the church hall. Plans are being made to join with Shawville for a demonstration to be held later. A contest entitled, "How well do you know your Bible?" was held and cheer sent to a member in the hospital.

Richmond. This county also reports a semi-annual meeting with a full agenda of general business. For relaxation a quiz on Institute work was held, three branches, Cleveland, Spooner Pond and Dennison's Mills winning prizes of War Saving Stamps. Cleveland branch is planning a card party in aid of the general fund. A sale of articles among the members was held for the same purpose.

Our Sympathy

Mrs. H. C. Yates, Provincial Convener of Agriculture, whose contribution on some phase of that work was to have appeared in this issue of the Macdonald College Journal, has had the tragic experience of losing her only daughter, 14 years of age, as a result of an auto accident. The sympathy of all W.I. members will be with Mrs. Yates in this time of tragedy and loss.

Woollen quilt blocks were handed in as response to roll-call. Melbourne Ridge welcomed two new members and gave a gift to a member leaving their community. \$6.76 was realized from a White Elephant sale and plans were made for a Hallowe'en party. Two members handed in birthday money. Richmond Hill reports a turkey raffle which brought in \$30.25. A successful dance was also held. Repairs have been made to the hall kitchen. A quilt was completed and gifts sent to two new babies. Spooner Pond made a presentation to their president on the occasion of her 25th. wedding anniversary and a sunshine box was sent to a shut-in. An enjoyable bingo party was sponsored. Shipton bought a wreath for Remembrance Day and a gift given to the 2nd. vice-president who is leaving town. Plans were made for the next meeting when it is expected Miss Walker will be present. Miss Ross, who was born in Korea, gave an instructive talk on that country so much in the news at the present time. A successful supper was reported.

Rouville. Abbotsford took up a collection at their meeting, the money to be used for filling ditty bags. Mrs. C. E. Petch was guest speaker and gave an inspiring talk on "Careers in the Country for Women."

Sherbrooke. Ascot presented a birthday cake to a charter member celebrating her 82nd. birthday. "Newer Trends in Education," was the subject of an instructive talk by Mr. McClintock, principal of the local school. Brompton Road made plans to serve lunch to men competing in the plowing match. A large quilt was handed in to the War Services convener. Cheer has been sent to shut-ins and parcels and cigarettes sent to local boys still overseas. Cherry River had talks on two timely topics, "Meat Rationing" and "What to do with left-overs." Pieces for a Red Cross quilt were handed in at the meeting. A sale of hand-made articles and vegetables was held recently and a salad tea served to the large crowd attending. A popular feature was the reading of tea cups by a member for five cents each. Lennoxville received a letter from a Scottish Institute thanking them for seeds. A short report of the school fair was given and many new suggestions made for carrying on this worthwhile undertaking. Funds have been augmented by a supper given the Rifle Club and from the sunshine bags, \$15.20 being taken in to date by that project. \$5 was voted for prizes in the high school and a similar amount to the V.O.N. An informal talk by Miss Dresser on her experiences as a teacher in Northern Quebec was enjoyed. Orford held a successful food sale to aid general funds. "Ideas for Sandwiches," formed a worthwhile rollcall. A remembrance was presented a member celebrating her 25th. wedding anniversary.

Shefford. The semi-annual meeting for this county was held at Granby Hill. Discussion of Blue Cross Hospital Plan was main item of business and it is expected groups from this county will be enrolling. Each branch

brought five quilt blocks, these were judged, then pooled to make quilt for Red Cross. A delicious chicken pie dinner was served by the entertaining branch. This same branch, Granby Hill, held their annual member's night when chicken pie was again served to the 75 guests. An appropriate roll-call is noted, "Something I'm Thankful for." South Roxton has been holding card parties to raise money for filling ditty bags. 100 cigarettes were sent a local boy still overseas. "Canadian Friendliness" and "Canada's Opportunity" were two interesting papers on the program. Warden held a quilting when two quilts were completed and plans made for two more. Wool was donated to make children's mittens for Red Cross.

Stanstead. Ayer's Cliff discussed Juvenile Delinquency. The subject was introduced by the speaker, Rev. Chas. Stewart of Stanstead, who spoke on this problem and led in the discussion period which followed. Mr. Stewart also offered to assist this branch in their proposed project for starting a Community Recreational Centre. Prizes are to be offered in the school and some discussion on purchasing radio was held, the matter being left in the hands of the convener for Education. Medical examination in the school has been undertaken and assistants were appointed to help the local doctor. Beebe made plans for a whist party to raise funds for sending parcels overseas to the members of the forces not home yet. The program was in charge of the convener of Welfare and Health who gave a profitable address on "Eye Operations," "War on Flies" and "The Use of the New Drugs and Sprays." Dixville sponsored another home-coming party for seven more of their boys who have just returned from overseas. Each boy was presented with a sterling silver monogram ring. Hatley is another branch sponsoring medical examination in the local school. "First Aid Suggestions" was the subject of a valuable talk by the convener of Welfare and Health. Minton had a spelling contest and a jumbled word contest of Canadian cities proved of interest. Prizes were given the winners. At Stanstead North the annual dinner and auction sale of vegetables, fruit and canned goods was the usual success. A snip line of various articles also helped to swell the profits. A life membership was presented to a member. Tomifobia made plans for entertaining the county quarterly meeting. Report of first film showing for the season gave evidence the community is interested in this project. Way's Mills held another most successful remake revue with children to model the many lovely garments. Many smart outfits for adults were also shown. This branch reports a splendid increase in membership.

Quarter Century Example

Twenty-five years ago this summer, Canadians were paying crazy prices for the most ordinary essentials. Milk cost 15c a quart; potatoes, \$1.08 a peck; butter, 87c a pound. Pay no more than ceiling prices and Canada will be able to avoid inflation.

Re-make revues are all to the fore at present and rightly so. Here is an interesting letter from Mrs. W. B. Sergeant, president of Way's Mills W.I., Stanstead Co.

"Last Thursday we had a very successful Re-make Revue in the Community Hall. 16 of our 19 members were present, also several visitors from out of town and a number of little children who were very willing and smiling models for the garments on display. Here are a few of the outstanding ones. One friend drove in over 9 miles to show her beautiful kimona made from a Paisley shawl, 100 years old, which had been brought from Illinois by her grandmother. A member had a very smart tweed coat made from an ulster of her father's. I made my niece's little girl a lovely navy princess dress from a cape which was part of a trousseau twenty-six years ago. It was beautiful material and I trimmed it with bright red, with red buttons and it did look nice (even if I did make it). I also made a house coat from a discarded rayon bed spread. Another member had little suits made of navy serge, from a man's suit, for her small boy and girl it was trimmed with white braid made by crocheting fine twine. I can't begin to tell you all the things we had but they certainly reflected great credit on our members.

In addition to these we had a large table covered with remodelled children's clothing to be sent to Europe in this Clothing Drive. I wish you could have seen the little baby sheets made from discarded wool underwear, the petticoats, pantees and slips from scraps of flannelette, the little

boys' suits from the good parts of men trousers and shirts, the rompers from old dresses and the many little sweaters, etc. as well as an array of little booties from flannel and felt."

Others Share with Us, We Must Share with Them

Any discussion of meat rationing must take account of one fundamental point. And that is, Canada receives through the Combined Food Board of the United Nations a fair share of those commodities which we do not produce in sufficient quantities for our own needs — including sugar, oils and fats. The Combined Food Board operates a world pool, to which nations contribute their surpluses and from which they receive allotments to meet their deficiencies. If we did not supply meat to the world pool for those countries which need it, we could not expect to receive large quantities of sugar, fats, oils, etc.

Canada's own stepped-up production of sugar is about 180 million pounds annually. If we declined to contribute our surpluses of such products as meat and wheat, it would be necessary for us to depend on our own sugar production, which would amount to about 15 pounds per capita for all requirements — consumers, armed forces, ships' supplies, restaurants, hotels and industrial uses (bakery products, canned goods, preserves, etc.)

The world pool principle means that we get what we require in exchange for what we do not need.

What Do You Know About the Institute?

The quiz seems to be a popular form of entertainment at the present time. Here is one prepared for use in a branch program but perhaps others might like to have it also. Allowing five points to a question, a score of 65 could be considered good, while 80 — well, go to the head of the class. When dates are asked for, a full score may be allowed if you cannot name the day but give month and year correctly. Incidentally this will show how much we have learned of the contents of our new hand book.

1. Who was the founder of the Women's Institute? Give date and place.
2. Who took this idea to the British Isles?
3. Give a rough idea of the spread of the movement.
4. What do the letters A.C.W.W. mean? Compare in size with other women's organizations.
5. What is the F.W.I.C.? When was this organized and who was its first president?
6. Give name and address of the president now serving.
7. Give names of other officers on the executive.
8. The F.W.I.C. has now only two standing committees; name them. When was this reduction in number made?

9. Where and when was the first Institute organized in this province and who was its president?
10. Give name and address of Q.W.I. president.
11. Who are the other members of the executive?
12. How many standing committees in the Q.W.I.? Name them.
13. When and where was the first provincial convention held?
14. When was the Q.W.I. incorporated?
15. Who can be a member of the W.I.? What is the fee?
16. How much is the fee for provincial life membership? How is it divided? Can it be purchased by a member?
17. What two scholarships are donated by the Q.W.I.? What are the amounts?
18. How long is the term of office for provincial officers and conveners? For county?
19. Can you repeat from memory the Collect for Club-women? The Salute to the Flag?
20. What is the Institute motto?

(Turn to next page for answers)

What do you know about the Institute? (answers)

1. The first Women's Institute in the world was organized by Mrs. Adelaide Hoodless, Feb. 19, 1897, at Stoney Creek, Ont.
2. A Canadian woman, Mrs. Alfred Watt, M.B.E.
3. It is not only in all countries of the Empire but in other countries as well, making an organization that is world wide.
4. Associated Country-Women of the World. It is the largest body of organized women in the world.
5. Federated Women's Institute of Canada. This was organized at Winnipeg in Feb. 1919 with Mrs. Emily Ferguson Murphy (Janey Canuck) as its first president.
6. Mrs. Cameron Dow, Port Daniel West, Bonaventure Co., Que.
7. 1st. vice-pres. Mrs. A. MacMillan, P.E.I.; 2nd. vice-pres. Mrs. E. E. Morton, Alberta; Sec.-Treas. Mrs. C. Holmes, Ont.
8. Home Economics and Citizenship. The decision to reduce the standing committees from five to two was taken at the biennial convention held in June of this year.
9. The first W.I. in Quebec was organized at Dunham, Jan. 27, 1911, with Mrs. G. M. Beach of Cowansville as president.
10. Mrs. W. C. Smallman, Dundee, Chat. Co., Que.
11. 1st. vice-pres. Miss Alice Dresser, Richmond; 2nd. vice-pres. Mrs. R. Thomson, Abbotsford; Sec. Mrs. D. F. Orr, Hemmingford; Treas. Mrs. G. D. Harvey, Mansonville.
12. There are seven standing committees in the Q.W.I. Agriculture, Home Economics, Welfare & Health, National & International Relations, Education, War Services and Publicity.
13. The first provincial convention was held at Macdonald College, Feb. 11, 1914.
14. The Q.W.I. was incorporated Feb. 20, 1933.
15. Any woman resident in any community may become a member of an Institute by paying a fee of not less than 25 cents and not more than \$1.00.
16. The Provincial Life Membership fee is \$10. and is divided \$5 to the Q.W.I. treasury, \$3 to county W.I. funds and \$2 to branch to whom the member belongs. This must be presented to a member, not purchased by her.
17. The Frederica Campbell McFarlane Memorial for \$50 to the pupil obtaining highest standing in the first three years of B.H. Sc. course at Macdonald College and Bursary for \$50 in Agriculture for Diploma Course at same college.
18. Provincial officers and conveners are elected for a term of 2 years, they may be re-elected for one more term only if desired. The term in the county is one year. These may also be re-elected for one more term.
19. Not necessary to write them here, just see if you can do it.
20. The Institute motto is "For Home and Country."

Some Interesting County Projects

In a recent issue of this magazine was told the story on an original project of the Argenteuil County W.I. From Gatineau county now comes word of another worthwhile undertaking.

At their annual meeting in May the suggestion was made that an exhibit of re-made clothing be held at their local fair in the fall. All branches were in favour of this project and the result was a splendid array of attractive and useful garments. Every article of clothing was well made with lots of wear still in it — "just like new" was one comment heard. A velvet dress for a six-year old, a white flannel skirt and red knit sweater were two attractive outfits especially noted. There was also a boy's blouse and pants. Perhaps the greatest success was a girl's warm winter coat made from a man's discarded dressing gown.

There were no prizes given but the exhibit attracted much attention and gave many valuable suggestions to visitors at the fair. At the close of the exhibit the articles were collected by the Red Cross and sent to Great Britain.

Pontiac county sponsored a tea at the local fair in Shawville. The venture proved very successful, almost \$100

being realized. Several branches exhibited babies' layettes which were afterwards sent to England. Plans are being made already for a similar exhibit next year, the layettes in that case to be given to the Pontiac Community Hospital at Shawville. All branches cooperated in a tag day for the benefit of that hospital.

The county project in Stanstead, the operation of the dining hall during the three days of the local fair, was again successful, \$455.85 being realized this year. This work has been carried on for the past five years of war bringing in altogether a total of \$1839.78. This has always been expended for the various War Services. This year half went to the Q.W.I. Rehabilitation Committee and the rest to the Red Cross to be used as they think best in the war devastated countries of Europe.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION

All small boys' sweaters seem to go at the elbows. To postpone the day, darn the inside of the elbow with matching wool when the sweater is brand new.

Pithy Pickings

by F. S. Thatcher

"The per capita income of farm people (in the U.S.) is likely to drop at least one-third, and it may go as much as two-fifths below current levels."

—Theodore W. Schultz, Prof. Agric. Economics, Univ. of Chicago.

"All nations collectively must:

1. Take all necessary steps to develop world food productions . . . to meet the essential nutritional needs of the world population.

2. See to it that no hindrances, whether of international trade, of transport, or of internal distribution be allowed to prevent any nation or group of citizens within a nation from obtaining the food necessary for health."

—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"In the years between the last war and this . . . plans involved limitations of the production and distribution of food, and even the destruction of food already produced, without any regard to the needs of the common people for food."

—Sir John Boyd Orr.

"Planning should have for its objective 'the fuller life — the just and true inheritance of the common man.'"

—Sir John Boyd Orr.

Canada has about 5 million acres of land in the form of deserted farms.

"By 1944 farm production was the largest in our history but fewer people were engaged in farming than at any other time since about 1875.

—J. M. Brewster, Bureau of Agric. Economics.

"Under the old system in Russia it took 32 man-hours to produce a ton of grain, under the new it takes 1¾ man-hours."

"Transportation and processing of farm products have proved more profitable than to produce them."

—Dr. J. B. Reynolds.

F. F. Elliott of the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics has proposed a World Trade Board as a means of solving some of the problems of agricultural production and distribution. It would operate as part of the United Nations Organisation and would (1) "explore continuously ways and means for expanding international trade. (2) to register and regulate international cartels and administer inter-governmental conventions and trade programmes, and (3) to manage and dispose of agricultural and industrial raw materials in excess supply.

Farm Machinery Restrictions Lifted

Canadian and U.S. farm machinery manufacturers are beating the proverbial sword into ploughshares as rapidly as they can convert over to peacetime production, according to R. W. Gallup, Administrator of Farm and Construction Machinery for the War-time Prices and Trade Board. Wartime restrictions on the Canadian production and the importation of farm machinery have been removed but shortages of components such as malleable castings and sheet metal will limit the output during the year July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946 to a 24 per cent tonnage increase over the output in the preceding 12 months.

Farm equipment manufacturers are now free to produce all the equipment they can process from the available supply of materials, and importers may bring into Canada any stocks of farm machinery they can secure from U.S. suppliers. With rationing of equipment to farmers discontinued, the only Board control remaining are the price ceilings on such machinery, and the credit regulations which apply to the conditions of sale.

The Board's Consumers' Credit order specifies that one-third of the purchase price of farm machinery must be paid in cash at the time of sale, and the balance is to be paid in stated amounts at stated dates within two years of the date of contract. Any allowance for a

trade-in is to be deducted from the unpaid balance. Cash price quoted does not include cost of transportation, or delivery to the buyer, the order states.

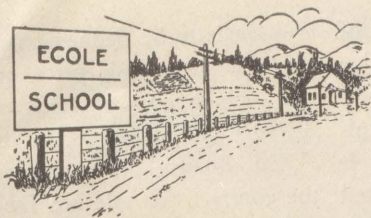
The finance or carrying charges in the contract for sale are limited to the amount the seller customarily charged during the basic period August 15 to September 11, 1941.

Time to Clean Farm Buildings for the Winter

With winter approaching, now is the time for the pre-winter clean-up of all farm buildings and animal sheds. These should be put into a good sanitary condition for the winter. It is a good practice to spray the inside of such buildings with a disinfectant lime wash which will destroy any mites, lice and other parasites that may be in the crevices and woodwork. Whitewash to which has been added 5 per cent carbolic acid or 2 per cent cresol makes a good disinfectant wash and will destroy many parasites. Poultry houses particularly should be very thoroughly cleaned and sprayed. Especially are sanitary measures indicated when buildings have been used to harbor animals afflicted with mange mites or other resistant parasites, but in such cases a stronger wash should be used than the carbolic acid lime. Crude oil or one of the commercial emulsified coal tar disinfectants would be suitable in such cases.

Should there have been any trouble from rats, steps should be taken to control them. Poisoned baits are useful for this purpose, but great care must be taken when using poison to prevent food contamination or harm to domestic animals.

One of the most satisfactory poisons to use is finely ground red squill which is deadly to rats when properly applied, but is relatively harmless to humans and domestic animals. Information on the control of rats and mice can be obtained by writing to Publicity and Extension Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for Special Pamphlet No. 33, War Time Production series.



LIVING AND LEARNING



People in Forums Learn to Work Together

by Ralph S. Staples

(National Secretary Farm Radio Forum)

National Farm Radio Forum is a basic training ground for developing the ability to work together. It is a basic training ground for group action. If there is one ability that we farmers of Canada lack it is just this ability to work together. We are good at talking when we meet and we meet in all sorts of places but we are definitely not good at sitting down together, coming to conclusions, formulating plans and deciding just exactly what we are going to do in a given situation. Farm Radio Forum is designed to make that possible.

The ability to work together in groups is much more important than it ever was before. The individual farmer can't get at the job he is facing today. The situation has changed very materially in the past couple of generations. For instance, in my own community not so long ago, one main task was to clear the land, to get rid of the trees, to prepare some place to sow a crop. A man who had an axe and yoke of oxen could do something at that job all alone. He could at least cut down a tree and haul it out of the way but the individual farmer in my community can't successfully tackle all the tasks he is facing today if he confines himself to his own individual efforts.

Action Projects

In Farm Radio Forum we make much of the action projects which the Forums undertake. These action projects are very important. The credit unions, commercial co-operatives, veterinary services, dental clinics, larger areas of school administration and the like that are organized by the Forums across Canada are slowly changing the picture of rural living but from the standpoint of Farm Radio Forum this sort of activity is exercise. It is part of the process of learning to take group action.

I want to say a word about the importance of organization in the Farm Forum project. We hear people say, for instance, that, "it is true there are not many Forums around here but a surprising number of people listen to the broadcasts." The person who says that loses the whole point of the Forum project. You can't learn how to work in a group of people by sitting at home and listening. To emphasize the individual listeners in Farm Forum is like saying that these hens may not lay many eggs but I certainly like to hear them cackle in the morning. Groups are the whole foundation of Farm Radio Forum in the national

field. If there were no groups reading, listening and reporting there would be no point to the Farm Radio Forum broadcast and it would entirely lose its appeal. If there are no Forum meetings in a neighborhood, Farm Radio Forum for that neighborhood simply does not exist.

Source of Power

I suppose every normal person tries to leave the world better than he found it but I am afraid that sooner or later we all realize that we can't accomplish very much if we work away at it alone. It is only if we find some plan into which our small efforts will fit, it is only if we hook ourselves on to some source of power that we can accomplish very much. The greatest source of power there is is the power of the people have in themselves. They can do the job that has to be done if they have the facts and use their heads. Farm Radio Forum helps to provide the facts and provides the opportunity for people to get together and use their heads in the only effective way there is — in groups. As long as we keep Farm Forum simple and understandable and in such form that rural people will continue to feel that it is theirs, a great future lies ahead.

Farm Forum Notes

Quebec Farm Forums opened their sixth season with district Rallies at Abbotsford, Rougemont, Lennoxville, Knowlton, Ormstown, Farrellton, and Bristol. There was a record attendance at these meetings, which indicates a keen interest in the Farm Forum study and action program.

A special feature of the work of the Quebec Council of Farm Forums this fall has been its participation in the sale of army trucks in cooperation with the War Assets Corporation and the Union Catholique des Cultivateurs. Farmers interested in securing army trucks were asked to fill in one of the forms which appeared in a number of weekly newspapers and which were also distributed by Farm Forum secretaries. These forms had to be countersigned by a Farm Forum secretary or an Agronome and were distributed by means of a drawing held on October 31st under the direction of representatives of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, the U.C.C., the Quebec Council of Farm Forums and the Quebec Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Alan Crutchfield, President of the Quebec Council of Farm Forums, Mr. P. D. MacArthur, Vice-President, and Mr. Jos. Galway, Assistant Secretary, represented the Quebec Council.

The names of the English-speaking farmers who were successful in obtaining one of the trucks at this drawing are as follows:

Harold F. Baldwin, RR 5, Coaticook; R. H. Bernard, Waterville; Fred Dickinson, Mackayville; F/O George Gibb, Abbotsford; Stanley Jackson, South Ham; G. R. McCall, RR 3, Lachute; John Bradley Swift, Lawrence; H. A. Shults, Bedford.

Further drawings will be announced for later dates as more army trucks are declared surplus.

Community School Notes

Community schools are operating this season in Howick, Ormstown, Cowansville, Stanstead, Buckingham and Sawyerville.

Ormstown Study Club which has carried on an adult education program for a number of years had its opening session in conjunction with the Chateaugay-Huntingdon district Farm Forum Rally. Mr. Ralph Staples of the National Farm Forum office was the guest speaker, and Mr. Donald McEwen outlined the future program of the Study Club.

A special film entitled "Fruits, Vegetable and Co-operation" was shown, and the program ended up with a social evening.

Mississquoi Community School opened on Oct. 23rd at Cowansville. Among the courses being offered here are Public Speaking and Music Appreciation.

Sawyerville School meets as usual on Friday evenings. Mr. George Hurd is the chairman. R. Alex Sim, Secretary of the Quebec Council of Community Schools visited the school in October, and addressed the Assembly.

Howick School featured Sub-Lieutenant Johnston of the R.C.N.V.R. who spoke on Rehabilitation, on October 25th. Rev. H. Bingham is the chairman, and the school is featuring film showings.

Stanstead International School opened with a banquet at which Prof. H. R. C. Avison was the guest speaker. Classes are being held in Choral Singing, Child Psychology, United Nations, French Conversation, Bookkeeping and other subjects. One of the most popular courses is on the United Nations which is conducted by Miss Catherine MacKenzie, formerly of Montreal High School. Mr. Gary Heath of Rock Island is the chairman, and special speakers and recreation are being featured.

Several Schools have taken advantage of the opportunity of obtaining speakers through the Rehabilitation Information Committee of the Canadian Information Service (formerly the Wartime Information Board). Flight-

Lieutenant J. E. Comeau of Lachine spoke at Stanstead.

The Quebec Council of Community Schools is at work on a plan to obtain broader support for the Community School movement, and secure additional staff for promotional and leadership training work.

In the Beneshov region of Czechoslovakia, the Germans turned 25,000 people out of their homes and built a great S.S. training centre. In one village, Neveklov, they left only 40 people out of the 1,400 inhabitants. This is the region where the Germans marked huge numbers on house roofs in order to record hits made during bombing practice, where there is hardly a whole home standing, where there are no cattle, farm machinery or seed. Four hundred people had returned there by September of this year, and the first thing they did was to pool their labour and put a new roof on the school so that their children go back to study.

You Ought To Ask

by Edna Jaques

You ought to ask a returned soldier about them. The drowned-out families of Holland — the peasant with his pocket-sized farm on the road to Falaise — the village dressmaker who somehow survived the bombing of Caen.

They'll tell you the story without any trimmings.

The old peasant tells sadly without tears, how their little fields were so deeply mined that they dare not go near them. How the only cow they had was killed by a booby trap, coming home from pasture one gentle summer night, when it stopped to nibble a choice tuft of grass.

The housewives tell how the Germans took every blanket they could lay their hands on.

The dressmaker remembers how they took all textiles and by way of good measure wrecked the textile factories, and smashed the looms.

The returned slave labourer remembers the black bitter bread of slavery, the beatings, how hard it is to get used to freedom again . . . and thinking for himself.

The children ask what candy tastes like and if St. Nicholas will come this year, or will he still be afraid of the Germans, like Mamma said last year, and the year before that. . . .

Public service has crossed the seas and now has a new meaning . . . service to mankind. Service for common people like us, who only ask the right to earn their daily bread, and live in peace.

Well, they have peace now, but hunger has come to them, an ugly guest.

One correspondent said recently, "Europe is back again in the Dark Ages, as far as food is concerned".

If we let them starve this winter, how are we going to feel when the long lists of the dead begin to come in? How will we feel then?



THE COLLEGE

News of the College — Staff, Students, Graduates

Department of Animal Pathology Re-opens

William E. Swales, B.V.Sc., V.S., Ph.D., officer in charge of Parasitology for the Division of Animal Pathology, Science Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture, has been appointed Associate Professor and Chairman of the Department of Animal Pathology at Macdonald College. Dr. Swales, whose new appointment was made possible through a special arrangement with the Department of Agriculture, has been conducting research on parasitic diseases of farm animals at the Institute of Parasitology since 1932 and needs no introduction to Canadian farmers.

Dr. Swales was responsible for the development of the system of preventing nodular disease and other parasitic diseases of sheep by the use of phenothiazine tablets. This discovery has been of vast importance to the sheep industry of Canada, and in some areas at least, it has made the difference between success and failure of the industry. More recently his research activities have been directed toward the control of coccidiosis of chickens by means of newly developed sulpha drugs. He will act as Chairman of the new department on a part-time basis and his research work in parasitology will not be interfered with in any way.

Also appointed to the staff of the new department are W. B. Durrell and James Mackie. Dr. Durrell graduated from the Ontario Veterinary College in 1942. For two years after graduation he practised his profession at Simcoe, Ont., then joined the staff of the O.V.C. as serologist. He has been appointed Lecturer in Animal Pathology. Captain James Mackie, technical assistant, joined the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps at the outbreak of war and got his discharge only this summer.

With these staff members the new Department began work this fall and is carrying on the regular teaching programme and the work involved in protecting the health of the College herds and flocks.

The Department of Animal Pathology was dissolved as

a separate department in 1940, when Dr. R. L. Conklin resigned to take a position in the United States, and the veterinary work formerly under his control was transferred to the Department of Animal Husbandry, with Dr. C. A. V. Barker as veterinarian. When Dr. Barker resigned in September, 1945, to take a position at the Ontario Veterinary College it was decided, with the enthusiastic endorsement of the Animal Husbandry Department, to re-establish and re-organize the Department of Animal Pathology in such a manner that an active programme of investigational work in animal diseases, particularly those affecting dairy cattle, could be carried on.

The staff of the new department has already made a start on their research programme and at present are working on the causes of sterility in dairy cattle. The problem is a difficult and involved one, but it is hoped that by the end of the first year definite progress will have been made. Another of the main interests at the present time is in connection with the cause of *anoestrus*, that is, the condition when a cow or a heifer does not come into normal heat. In carrying on this research programme the co-operation of other University departments has been secured.

Routine work in the department includes blood testing of herds for brucellosis or Bang's Disease. This testing is done for veterinarians who are conducting programmes of calfhood vaccination on the herds involved. The College laboratory is recognized by the Health of Animals Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture as a co-operating laboratory for testing animals destined for export, etc. The private testing of herds is not a function of the department because of the danger that reacting animals might be sold to owners of healthy herds.

The teaching work in the department is confined to undergraduate courses, but it is hoped that eventually, when conditions permit, postgraduate training for veterinarians will be available here.

Planned Farm Improvement in Nova Scotia

Back in 1939 the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture and Marketing started a "Farm Improvement" plan, making the initial effort amongst a group of farmers in Cape Breton who expressed a desire to undertake a long-term plan based upon soil improvement.

Under the supervision of A. B. Banks, Superintendent of Agricultural Associations, Truro, assisted in Cape Breton by Alex J. MacDonald, the plan has developed steadily.

The use of ground limestone on the farms in this plan in Cape Breton County alone, has increased about ten times in five years. One farmer has more than doubled his hay yield from the same acreage and now milks ten cows instead of three or four as he did before starting on planned improvement. Clover stands have been improved everywhere and in some cases a satisfactory second cutting of clover hay has been made.

Increased yields in crops such as turnips, potatoes, cucumbers, tomatoes, grain and pasture are general throughout the farms operated by the 60-odd members.

Another notable feature is the general improvement in the appearance of the farms where the improved layout and cultivation of field and increased yields give an air of progress and well-being.

The additions of farm machinery is another result of planned operations. For example, since beginning this improvement plan one farmer has added to his equipment, a tractor with plows and harrows, a threshing machine, binder, manure spreader and a grain drill. He has used an average of about 20 tons of ground limestone each year.

Before undertaking the farm improvement programme, the farm owner and the representative of the Department of Agriculture & Marketing enter into an agreement as follows:

The Department agrees:

1. To survey the farm; draw a plan.
2. To take and analyze soil samples.
3. To recommend a suitable rotation of crops which will include fertilizers to be used.
4. To provide supervision and to supply information concerning problems arising out of the programme.

The farm owner agrees:

1. To abide by the foregoing regulations.
2. To co-operate with the supervisor and follow his suggestions.
3. To supply necessary assistance and information while the farm is being surveyed and soil samples taken.
4. To keep simple, but necessary, records of the farm operations.
5. To provide lime, fertilizer and seeds as recommended.

As a check against the progress or otherwise of the plan, soil tests from year to year show a gradual improvement in soil fertility. Better crops, of course, indicate that this is the case. The soil tests, however, supply the necessary confirmation.

Better crops, more live stock, more poultry, more vegetables, more milk and more money is the general result of this planned improvement during the past five years. After another crop or two, a good many of these farmers will have convincing records that will give considerable encouragement to others who might consider adopting an organized plan for improving their soil and crops.

One farmer sums it up this way, "It's the best thing that ever struck Cape Breton".

Farmers Have Liaison with War Assets

Announcement is made by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture of the appointment of L. C. Roy, of Montreal, formerly of the Canadian National Railways, to succeed R. A. Stewart, of Almonte, Ontario, as representative of the Federation, and liaison officer for organized agriculture with the War Assets Corporation at Montreal.

In making this announcement, the Federation states that the liaison with the War Assets Corporation was established some time ago by arrangement with the corporation, for a two-fold purpose; first, to keep organized agriculture in Canada advised as to materials, equipment, etc., coming up from time to time for disposal by the corporation as surplus war assets, which might be of value to the farming industry in its various branches; second, to act in an advisory capacity to the officers of the corporation on agricultural matters. The project was eventually developed on a co-operative basis between the Federation and seven of the provincial departments of agriculture.

The Federation last spring appointed R. A. Stewart well-known dairy and beef cattle farmer at Almonte, Ontario, and first vice-president of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture, to the position, and since then Mr. Stewart has been in charge of a branch office of the Federation in Montreal. He has found it necessary now to return to full-time supervision of his farming operations, and the Federation has been able to secure the services of Mr. Roy in his place.

Mr. Roy was formerly eastern agricultural representative for the Canadian National Railways, which position he held for some 15 years, until the spring of 1944, when he became assistant manager of the Quebec beet sugar plant at St. Hilaire. He is a native of the eastern townships of Quebec, came from a farm, and is a graduate in agriculture of Macdonald College. For many years he was in agricultural extension work with the Quebec Department of Agriculture.

Modern living and working depend on **RUNNING WATER**



IN THE KITCHEN



IN THE BATHROOM



IN THE BARN



IN THE LAUNDRY

Take a vote in your family — you'll find it unanimously in favour of a water supply as the starting point for improving your farm. *Mother and daughter* — who dream of a modern Crane sink to make meal preparation and dishwashing easier; of an enameled Crane tub to lighten their laundering chores. *Bob and Bill* — who will actually enjoy cleaning up in a modern bathroom where there's always lots of hot water "on tap". *You* — looking for ways to get more work done with less effort . . . more production for

every hour you spend on your stock and in your fields.

Soon now the Crane plumbing dealer in the town nearest you will be set to help you install a complete water supply system . . . pump, piping, plumbing fixtures, hot water heating, drains, septic tank. Have a talk with him the next time you're in town. He knows his business!

C R A N E

CRANE LIMITED: HEAD OFFICE:
1170 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal

Nation-wide Service through Branches, Wholesalers and Plumbing and Heating Contractors

MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



VOLUME 6
No. 4



DECEMBER
1945

Farm · Home · School

50's FOR Christmas!



Favorites at
Any Time...

...Tops for Christmas!

For Gifts - For Holiday Entertaining

Economical 50's are Ideal

Handy packages . . . Easy to Use . . . Convenient

T-10

MACDONALD'S
Quality Tobacco Products SINCE 1858



On Keeping Christmas

What is there to be written about Christmas that has not already been written? Surely the last word has been said, and no editorial can tell us anything new about Christmas. Perhaps not — and possibly the need for each of us is just to be reminded once again of the meaning of it all.

Keeping Christmas means three things.

We keep Christmas as we live in the Kingdom of the Child-like. Christmas is the children's festival, and we would not have it otherwise. The gifts given and received; the tree; the singing — all are for the child, all help us to be like the child once again. We want our children to have a very merry Christmas, with gifts and tree, and music. So should it be our purpose for all children everywhere, that what we wish for our children now and through the years may be theirs, as well; that all children might know what it is to have health and loving care and the chance to develop into true persons. It has been well said that the test of the greatness of a nation is in its care for its very youngest and its very oldest folk.

We keep Christmas by sharing. We really never KEEP Christmas — we give it away. Scrooge, you remember, was not interested in keeping Christmas even for himself. He did not know it, but he was as dead as Marley: though his body went through the motions of life his soul had long since dried up. It was when he went to his nephew's party and shared himself and Christmas with everyone else that he found himself — and Christmas.

We keep Christmas by living it all year. That is really to KEEP it. When the buying and selling is over, and the rush and fuss and hustle and bustle of December is behind us, it is then that we can put the Christmas spirit to work, every day. It becomes something more than a day on the calendar or a month in the year. It

is something greater than the theme for an editorial. It becomes a steady purpose to further, in our own circle to begin with, "peace" and "good will toward men".

"God, what a world! — if men in street and mart
Felt that same kinship of the human heart
Which makes them, in face of fire or flood,
Rise to the meaning of true brotherhood!"

"Are you willing," writes Henry van Dyke, "to stoop down and consider the needs and the desires of little children; to remember the weakness, the loneliness of people who are growing old; to stop asking how much your friends love you and ask yourself whether you love them enough; to bear in mind the things that other people have to bear in their hearts; to try to understand what those who live in the same house with you really want, without waiting for them to tell you; to trim your lamp so that it will give more light and less smoke, and to carry it in front so that your shadow will fall behind you; to make a grave for your ugly thoughts — and a garden for your kindly feelings with the gate open — are you willing to do these things, even for a day? . . . Then you can keep Christmas. And if you keep it for a day, why not always? But you can never keep it alone."

—Contributed.



Our Cover Picture

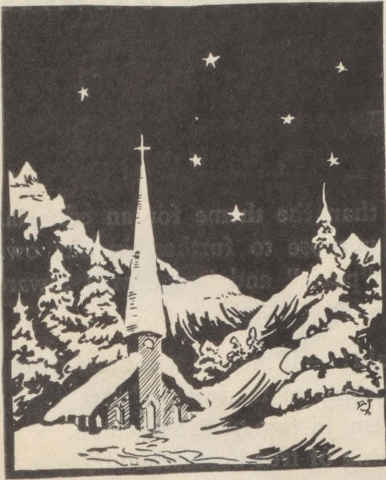
We didn't have to go far to find models for our Christmas cover. Elizabeth and Dicky Avison were only too glad to go down to Ste. Annes with their father to buy the family Christmas tree. The Editor got the picture as they were starting home with their purchase.



The Macdonald College Journal is owned, edited and published monthly by Macdonald College. All correspondence concerning material appearing in the Journal should be addressed to: The Editor, Macdonald College, Que.

Chairman of the Board: W. H. Brittain, Ph.D., *Editor:* A. B. Walsh, B.Sc.(Agr.); *Associate Editor:* H. R. C. Avison, M.A. *Circulation Manager:* L. H. Hamilton, M.S. *Business Manager:* T. Fred Ward. For advertising rates and all correspondence concerning the advertising section write to the *Advertising Representative*, E. Gross, 6381 de Vimy Ave., Montreal; telephone ATlantic 4739. Subscription rates — 50 cents per year.

Blizzard-born "Silent Night" Lives Forever



Because an organ broke down and a blizzard broke out in a little village high up in the Tyrolean mountains over one hundred years ago, we have today the beautiful Christmas hymn, "Silent Night."

This serene hymn, so tranquil in tone, was written hurriedly when all was not calm and bright. For, inside the tiny church of Arnsdorf, near Salzburg, Franz Gruber was anything but calm when he discovered on the day before Christmas Eve that his organ was broken.

And outside a blizzard cut off all chances of getting repairs from the neighboring village and all his hopes of playing the elaborate Christmas music he had practised for so long.

The organist rushed to Joseph Mohr, the assistant priest,

and begged him to write something so simple that it could be sung without even one rehearsal.

That evening Father Mohr, returning from administering the last rites to a dying woman, paused on the snowy heights over-looking the town and fell to musing. The blizzard was ended. Only a faint light glimmered from the dark outline of the village. Over all was the vast stillness of Nature on a winter evening. It occurred to him suddenly that it must have been much like this upon that holy night in Bethlehem. Tremendously moved, he hurried home and wrote the verses of what we now call "Silent Night."

Franz Gruber set them to an unpretentious melody that could be played with a few chords on a guitar — and that midnight the congregation listened to the first playing of "Silent Night". The members listened placidly, thinking only that it was a "nice enough little piece."

Nor did Franz Gruber himself think any more than that, when days later he happened to play it again, merely to test out the organ. But the listening repair man from nearby Zillerthal was so impressed by its quiet beauty that he asked for a copy of it to take home with him. And so, on the tongues of the famous Zillerthal singers and yodelers, "Silent Night" started its way around the world.

Composed to be sung only once in an emergency, by a humble village choir, this hymn has lived through the years, to be sung by the most celebrated artists of every land.

The Pageantry of Christmas

It is interesting to notice how few people really know the origin of what might be called "the pageantry of Christmas." Many of our Christmas customs run back to pagan observances, but the most important symbols have Christian origins, only a few of which can be mentioned here.

First of all, Santa Claus himself. The Russian and German ways of writing his name show us that we are to think of St. Nicolas, the patron saint of Russia and the patron saint of little children. He was a live Christian saint who died in 342 A.D. The idea of hanging up a stocking may go back to the Dutch custom of hanging a stocking in the chimney, saying, "Perhaps St. Nicolas will fill it with gold," a stocking in the chimney being a favourite place in which to keep one's treasured possessions.

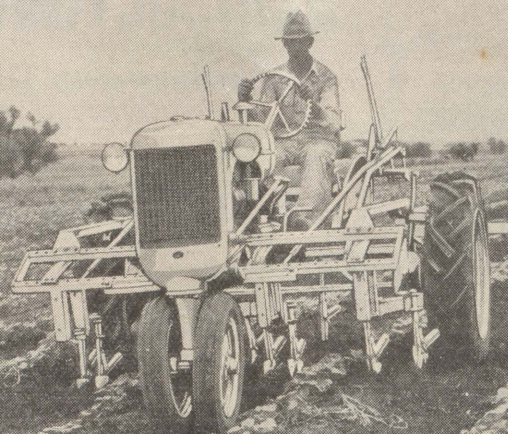
The origin of the giving of presents at Christmas takes us right back to the practices of ancient pagan Rome. The Romans on all festive occasions used to give each other presents. But the interesting thing is that we do not do it because the Romans did, but because the early Christians copying the Romans did it.

Why do we celebrate Christmas on December 25th? There is no evidence to show that Jesus Christ was born on that day. In all probability he was born in April. Now, towards the close of December Rome celebrated the festival of the Saturnalia, and during the celebrations a whole day

of freedom was granted to slaves. Very many of the primitive Christians were slaves. Here, then, is the first glimmering of the origin of Christmas at this time of year. Here was a time when the days were getting shorter and darker until people in primitive times wondered whether the earth was slipping into eternal night. Then gradually something happened. The light lingered a little longer in the western sky. The days got longer. The world was swinging back into the sunlight more and more. The Romans chose the day which they considered was the turning point in order to celebrate their feast. The Christian slaves had a holiday. Then they would use that day to commemorate Him who was to them the Sun of Righteousness. And as Romans gave presents at the Saturnalia, they too would give presents to show their joy that Jesus was born. And as the Romans spent a merry day feasting, so they, when their worship was over, turned to feasting also.

And why a Christmas tree? Here we find a beautiful legend about Jesus. Twelve hundred years ago in Germany it was Christmas Eve, and the ground was covered with snow. Saint Wilfrid was hurrying through the forest when he came upon some savage people under a thunder-oak tree. They were preparing to sacrifice to the god Thor the much-loved son of the Chief. But just as the old priest of Thor was going to kill the youth, St. Wilfrid stopped him. There

(Continued on Inside Back Cover)



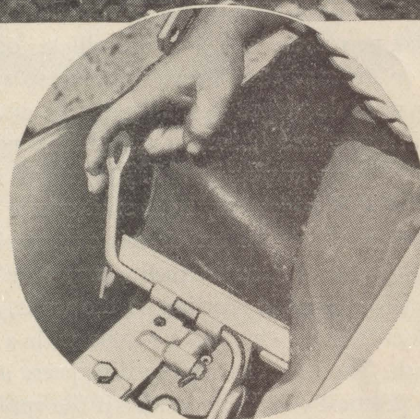
THE POWER OF THE *Family* FARM



Many a wife or daughter has taken over the tractor controls in recent times of emergency. A 12-year-old Maryland girl won the heart of the nation when she "manned" the home farm alone, while her father was overseas.

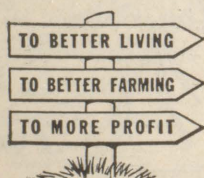
The power that made it possible is worth a second look. Gone is the tiring armwork of the past, and in its place the comfort, ease and smoothness of *power* control. This farm girl operated an Allis-Chalmers tractor which, like the new Model C pictured here, uses hydraulic control to raise and lower implements at a finger's touch.

Foremost in Allis-Chalmers' planning for the family farm is equipment which can be operated by *one man*, eliminating outside "crew" help. *Power-controlled* implements are a major step in this direction. Equipment like the new Model C Tractor and companion implements with hydraulic control can go far to make the family farm free, independent and prosperous . . . the cornerstone of a busy and prosperous America.



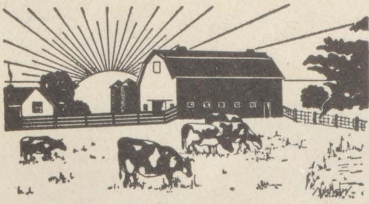
HYDRAULIC LIFT *plus* DUAL DEPTH CONTROL

Here's a control that really *controls*—the last word in a hydraulic system. At a touch of your fingers, it lifts and lowers implements to the exact depth you select. Handy dual levers gauge the depth of right and left gangs — independently and accurately. You can vary the depth of either gang to follow the contour of the ground as easily as a pilot banks his plane.



ALLIS-CHALMERS

RUMELY LTD.—TORONTO



AGRICULTURE

Articles on problems of the farm

DDT Insecticides—A Word to the Wise

by F. O. Morrison

Another war hero with a great reputation to live up to has come to take its place on civvy street. DDT, the wonder insecticide, is one of the many war time discoveries which will make our day-to-day life more pleasant. Barn sprays and household insecticidal "paints" containing this insect killer are now on display in our retail store windows. These are but the forerunners of innumerable brands and preparations based on the insecticidal activity of this and related organic chemicals. It behooves us, therefore, to look into this matter. The future can never be foretold with complete accuracy. It looks, however, as if DDT is most likely to be marketed in the following types of insecticides, each best suited for certain kinds of control work.

1. Solutions (usually 5%) of DDT in kerosene or similar petroleum oils. These dilute oil solutions are now on the market in Canada as barn sprays and "paints". They were developed primarily for fly and mosquito control in barns and houses. Their effectiveness lies in using DDT's unique quality, its ability to remain as a residue able to kill insects which may light on it over a period of weeks or even months. Full use of this characteristic depends on applying the solution in such a way that as much of the material as possible remains on the walls, ceiling or other surfaces treated. This can be done with a coarse spray or a brush. The kerosene rapidly disappears into the air leaving a practically invisible residue if the application has been even and light. Note the difference between this and the old type household spray, which still has its place in fly control. The old type spray was sprayed as a fine mist which filled the air of the room and knocked down or killed all flying insects which encountered it in buzzing about. With the type of DDT spray referred to here any liquid left in the air as a mist is almost entirely lost. Because of the different type of action and consequently of the different method of application, screened windows and doors need not be kept closed either during or after the application of DDT.

These dilute solutions can be used for insects other than flies. As little as three fluid ounces will "clean up" a bedbug infestation in a double bed including mattress and box-spring and "proof" it from reinfestation for weeks or even months. All that is necessary is to spray the mattress, spring, and frame, especially where the insects

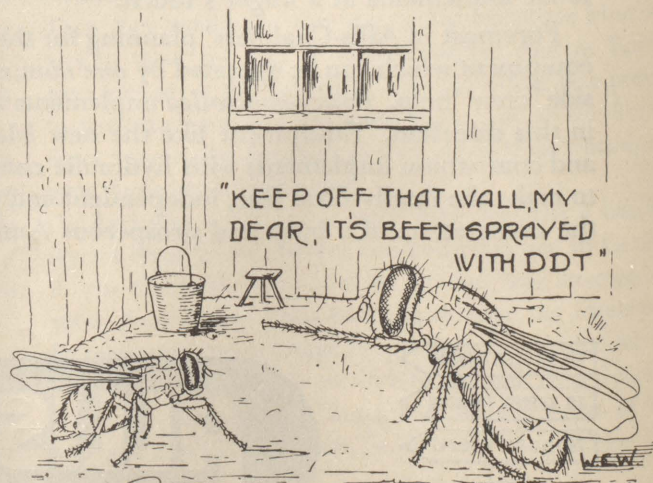
may hide in it. Spraying the walls and floor where the bed is in contact with them will speed up results but is not necessary. Once the material has dried there is no danger to the occupant of the bed except to babies who might chew, suck, or lick sprayed surfaces. There seems good reason to hope that this simple remedy may do away with the bedbug menace.

Ants may be killed and discouraged by the residue of this spray. Remember, however, *DDT is a poison and must not be sprayed on dishes or food.*

Fleas scattered about houses and in animal beds are readily controlled by this dilute solution. The dried residue of light applications in or on the animal bed is harmless but *the oil solution must not be applied directly to any animal as it is readily absorbed by the skin and is definitely poisonous.* Silverfish are readily killed by DDT residues.

Grain bin insects may be suppressed or even wiped out by spraying the walls and floors of *empty* bins. The residue must not be allowed to become deposited on grain to be used as food for man or animals.

Fabrics and wood may be "proofed" against insect attack (by clothes moths, carpet beetles, and certain wood borers) by spraying or dipping in dilute solutions but more concentrated solutions in solvents other than kerosene are preferable. In general it is considered that the DDT used should equal in weight 2% of the weight of the material to be proofed.



Cockroaches are killed slowly by DDT residues so that treating local infestations in pantries, etc. may cause the pests to migrate all over the house.

Plants are killed by the oil in this type of spray; not by the DDT. *Though DDT is an excellent insecticide for many plant feeding pests it cannot be used for them in oil solution.*

Spraying on or about fish bowls, aquaria, or cages containing pet birds or animals is apt to result in poisoning.

Since the oil is inflammable spraying near open fire must be avoided.

The solution should not be allowed to remain in contact with human skin nor should much of it be inhaled. There is no known antidote for DDT poisoning.

2. **DDT dusts.** Two types of insecticidal dusts containing DDT in varying amounts will probably be marketed.

- A. A "dry" dust suitable for dusting only.
- B. A "wettable" dust which may be mixed with water and sprayed on.

These preparations will be harmless to most plants, safe on the skin of man and animals, odorless, and without fire hazard. They should find innumerable uses and be highly popular. Besides being used as a control for many plant pests now controlled by arsenicals or uncontrolled, dusts or water suspensions may be used in place of the dilute oil solutions for fly control, bedbugs, fleas, etc. Animals, with the possible exception of cats, may be safely dusted or dipped in very dilute mixtures. Cats might lick enough of their fur to cause trouble. Stored seeds (*not feed grains*) may be thoroughly mixed with 3% DDT dust, one ounce to 100 lbs. of seed, for control of seed pests. Dusts for use with grains may also be marketed containing added repellants to keep away new infestations. There is much evidence that certain materials used as fillers to increase the volume of DDT dusts and make them flow more freely (pure DDT is sticky and lumpy) also make the DDT more effective as an insect killer.

3. **DDT emulsions.** Another method of mixing DDT with water, in which it is insoluble and too heavy and waxy to mix well, is to dissolve the chemical first in some oil or organic solvent and then emulsify the resulting solution with the water. Some emulsifier such as soap is needed for this job. Concentrated emulsions may be sold and readily diluted with water by the user. Their safety on plants will depend on the kind and amount of oil used and the nature of the emulsifier.

4. **DDT concentrates.** Solutions of 25% or more DDT in some solvent such as benzene will be marketed largely by wholesalers for use in preparing household sprays and emulsions and for "proofing" wood and fabrics against certain pests.



Get top market beef prices by using **SW Linseed Oil Meal**

Cattle must be fed scientifically to command top market prices. Natural fodder often lacks essential elements. To overcome this deficiency, the ideal supplemental feed is Sherwin-Williams Linseed Oil Meal which ensures sturdier development and produces better animals at maturity.

Get SW Linseed Oil Meal at your local Sherwin-Williams dealer or feed merchant.



THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Co.
of Canada, Limited
Head Office MONTREAL

(Continued on Inside Back Cover)

Poultry Questions Answered

by W. A. Maw

What general precautions should be taken to prevent disease outbreaks? We might say that there are three general classes of disease or infestations which should be guarded against:

- a. Heritable — pullorum disease, leukosis complex.
- b. Epidemic — pox or bronchitis.
- c. Parasitic — coccidiosis; blackhead; intestinal parasites.

General precautions should be:

1. Maintain sanitary conditions in houses and ground surrounding houses— cultivate pastures through a plan of field rotation. Clean up all housing and equipment not in winter use— allow to stand clean all winter rather than harbour possible trouble for next year through soiled litter in houses. Disinfect thoroughly after cleaning.
2. If bringing in new adult stock be sure to quarantine such individuals at least 10 days.
3. Blood test all adults for pullorum disease each year.
4. Treat stock for body lice to avoid possible transfer of infections from bird to bird.
5. Remove immediately from pens any diseased birds found.
6. Destroy all diseased carcasses by burning or deep burial.
7. Where deaths occur from an apparently unknown cause, it is advisable to have the carcasses examined by a poultry pathologist to determine necessary procedure to avoid further trouble.
8. Maintain a closed flock where possible (no new stock is introduced).

Is it necessary to fatten capons? Usually all stock should be fed a fattening ration for a certain period of time before being killed and dressed for market. The main aim is to ensure the highest possible market quality. Ordinarily, it is not necessary or advisable to confine capons to coops for fattening. The capons, where fed on good range pasture, will be in high grade quality when mature in size. It is recommended, however, that a fattening mash be fed once daily for the last few weeks while the birds are still ranging, or when put in the houses, because of cold weather conditions. Feed grain and growing mash ad libitum in hoppers and the fattening mash as a wet feed in troughs at mid-day.

Capons should finish as 'Special Milkfed' quality and thus bring ceiling prices.

How long do adult hens require to complete their fall molt? The fall molting period may take from 8 to 12 weeks, varying with different individual birds. The best layers usually take less time to complete a body molt than do the poorer layers. Also remember that the poor layers usually lay a shorter cycle of time and therefore may com-

mence their molt during the late summer, before their 12-month laying year has been completed. Such poor birds should be culled for meat sale before the molt develops fully.

What gains during fattening should be expected from stock of different ages? The younger birds, such as broilers 8 to 10 weeks of age, are in a fast-growing stage and therefore make greater gains in live weight during the fattening period than older stock. The following figures illustrate what should be expected in weight gain and feed consumption with fattening cockerels of varying ages during growth, when fed in crates for 14 days.

Starting Weight Lbs.	Final Weight Lbs.	% Gain	Lbs. Feed to Produce 1 lb. Gain	% of Edible Meat on Carcass
1.8	2.5	41.65	3.81	43.2
2.9	3.6	23.51	5.15	50.1
4.0	4.7	15.15	5.98	52.2
5.1	5.7	11.91	6.80	54.3
5.9	6.5	11.19	6.40	56.3

It is to be noted that the most economical gains in live weight are made by the younger birds, but also note that such immature birds do not carry as much edible meat on the carcass.

Mature bodied birds, although showing less gain by fattening, do put on a finish which is largely fat and thereby raise the carcass to a high grade quality, such as 'Milkfed A' or 'Select A' grades.

What are the actual differences in edible meat quality between A, B and C grades of dressed poultry? Quality in grade of poultry is measured by the apparent fullness of muscle, distribution of fat, internally and externally, and dressing results, although abnormally shaped birds and those with crooked keels are placed in lower grades.

Class and Grade of Stock

Class Grade	Leghorn	Barred P. Rock	Barred P. Rock	Capon		Fowl
	Broilers	A	B	A	A	
Edible %	52	51	67	63	55	69
Non-edible %	48	49	33	37	45	31

Why do pullets go broody in the fall and early winter seasons? The broody habit is a heritable characteristic which can be reduced by continual selection or removal of the broody individuals from the breeding pens. Generally speaking, the heavier breeds go broody more often than the Leghorns, but it is largely a matter of breeding for the elimination of the trait. Crossbred pullets have a tendency to show more broodiness than the purebreds from which they were produced. It is common to find broody pullets shortly after egg production has started and usually those early broody individuals will persist in

(Continued on page 9)



THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

FARMERS' BULLETIN

MAXIMUM WHOLESALE PRICES FOR DRESSED TURKEYS

Maximum wholesale prices for dressed turkeys are fixed by zones, and according to the grades set forth in the Federal Livestock and Livestock Products Act. The prevailing maximum wholesale prices for young hens and toms, delivered to the buyer's place of business, are as follows:

Zone where buyer's place of business is located
(cents per pound)

Grade	Maritimes and Gaspe	Ont. and Que.	Alta. and Man.	Sask.	B.C.
Special Grade	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{3}{4}$
A. Grade	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	36 $\frac{3}{4}$
B. Grade	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	34 $\frac{3}{4}$
C. Grade	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	31 $\frac{3}{4}$

The ceiling on old hens is 3 cents per pound *less* than the prices shown above; on old toms 4 cents per pound *less*. When turkeys are box-packed the price may be increased $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent over the above schedule. When in doubt as to price, zone boundaries or other poultry regulations, write or call your local or regional office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

TO CONTROL SHOW BEEF SALES

The following changes in the regulations governing the sale of show beef became effective on and after November 19, 1945.

1. Only beef from cattle exhibited at an authorized show may be classed as "show beef". Authorization for such classification must come from the Administrator of Meat and Meat Products, Wartime Prices and Trade Board.
2. The secretary of an exhibition which has been named as an "authorized show" shall have from the Administrator of Meat and Meat Products a written notice of such authorization. The notice must be displayed in a prominent place where the show is being held.
3. All carcasses classed as "show beef" must have a cold dressed weight at the place of slaughter of not less than 300 pounds, and must be in accordance with

the specifications for either "Choice Beef" (red brand) or Good Beef, (blue brand) as set forth in the Livestock and Livestock Products Act. All cattle coming from such shows must have been ear-tagged before going to the place of slaughtering.

4. All beef from cattle exhibited at "authorized shows" held in Saskatchewan, Alberta or Manitoba must have been slaughtered in an inspected plant situated in one of those provinces in order to qualify as "show beef."

BUTTERFAT FOR CREAM PRODUCTION

On November 1 the order restricting cream sales to 100 per cent of a distributor's June, 1944, sales (in pounds of butterfat) was amended to allow an increase of 10 per cent over the basic period. The revision was made to relieve shortages of cream in communities where returning servicemen and other population shifts had swelled the demand. No change in the maximum butterfat content of cream has been authorized, and all cream sold must not exceed 18 per cent butterfat strength. The sale of whipping cream is still prohibited. Cream distributors may, however, sell up to 110 per cent of their June, 1944, quota.

FARMERS' RATION COUPONS

Coupons covering farmer sales or farm household consumption of meat and butter, and sales of preserves must be forwarded to Local Ration Boards in primary producers' envelopes (RB-61). Reports for December should reach the Local Ration Boards not later than January 10. Following are the valid coupon dates for December:

	Butter	Meat	Sugar	Preserves
December 6	Nos. 132	14	—	—
" 13	" 133	15	—	—
" 20	" 134	16	—	P22-23-24-25
" 27	" 135	17	—	—

Instead of one sugar coupon and two preserves coupons becoming valid during December, four preserves coupons have been declared. This gives the same amount of sugar but allows greater choice if more preserves are desired for the Christmas season.

For further details of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board

Preventing Decay in Lumber of Stable Walls

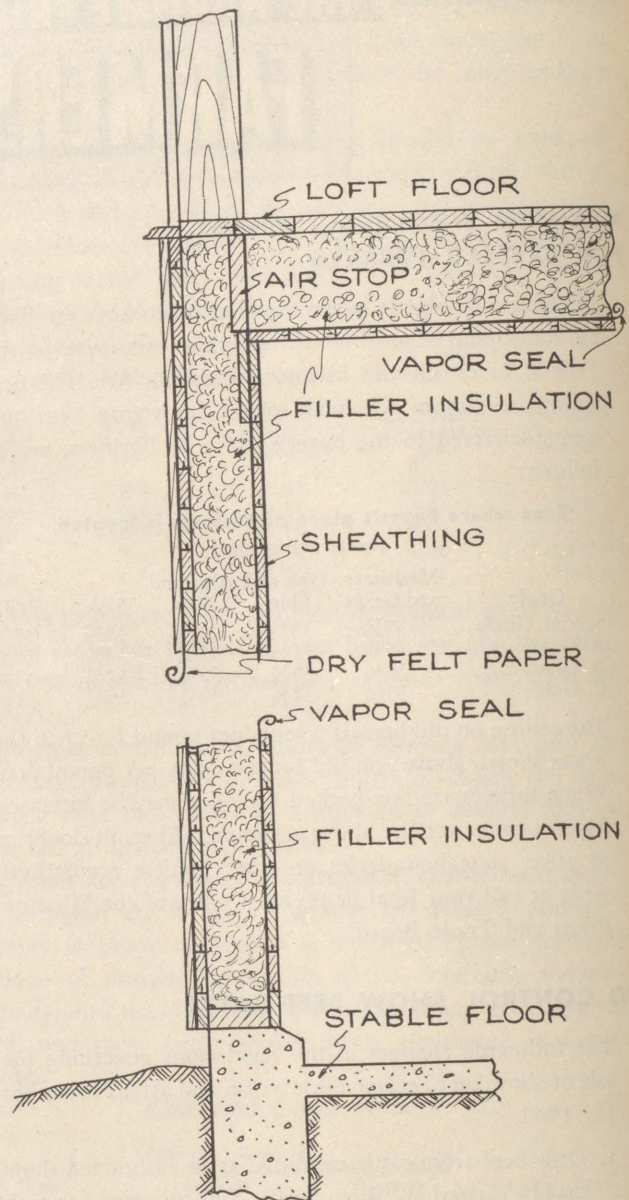
by L. G. Heimpel

When builders of barns and stables in Canada switched from logs to sawn lumber, the early buildings were of very simple construction. Many of these early barns are still in use today and have a fair length of life. The reason for this is the fact that these stables were built of timber frame with just one, or perhaps two, layers of lumber on the outside wall and no lumber lining on the inside of the frame. This kind of stable is not very warm and farmers are accustomed, in many cases, to the formation of hoar-frost on the inside surface of the stable walls. True, when warm weather came these boards would become wet, but with the arrival of spring, the lumber would dry out and was not much the worse for the winter's treatment.

Later, however, we started to line the inside surface of the frame or studding of the stable walls, leaving a large air space between the inside and outside boarding. Humidity of the air is always high in any kind of livestock barn and this moisture penetrates into the air spaces where it cools down and the moisture is condensed on the cold surfaces of the lumber, particularly on the outside boarding and on the studding. Probably a considerable amount of hoar-frost collects in these spaces, but since it is closed in, it is not visible to the owner and he does not worry about it. During the summer a certain amount of this moisture dries up but enough remains to cause fungus growth to develop on the lumber and rotting sets in. Many of these more modern barns are already giving trouble through rotting of the studding or frame within the walls and these parts have to be replaced.

We now begin to realize that some treatment is necessary to prevent this damage if we wish to use improved methods of construction in all kinds of livestock stables. First of all, it is necessary to prevent the moisture from inside the stable penetrating into the air spaces. This is particularly essential if we wish to fill the spaces between studs with any of the insulating materials now used to make buildings warmer. The first essential in keeping moisture out of the wall is the use of a good vapor seal on the warm side of the wall, which in a stable is the inside surface.

There is available at the present time specially prepared building paper coated with heavy layers of asphalt, which makes the paper moisture-proof. This is one of the materials that can be used. However, to be most effective it has to be carefully installed and is of most use if placed between two layers of lumber or a layer of lumber and one of insulating board. The pressure of the vapor from the warm side of the wall to colder areas is very considerable and unless these vapor-sealing layers are carefully installed, vapor will get through and cause damage in spite of man's best efforts. Some vapor penetration will take place in any



Cross section of an insulated stable wall and ceiling.

case through nail holes and at the joints where layers of paper are lapped. In the latter case it is always best to use roofing cement to prevent vapor penetration along the laps of two strips of paper.

At least one kind of insulating board on the market consists of layers of wood pulp with thin layers of asphalt between them. This should make an effective vapor seal, and when used, should always be placed on the warm side of the studding, never on the cold side or outside of the wall. Other material which makes an effective vapor seal job is sheet metal, aluminum foil being possibly the most prominent. Any metal foil is, however, satisfactory for this work, though bright metal such as polished aluminum has

additional value as an insulator, because radiant heat is reflected from the bright surface of the metal, thus preventing penetration of heat of this kind through the wall. Roll roofing also makes a good vapor-sealing material, though is probably more expensive than necessary for the job.

While a great deal of the moisture that would otherwise be deposited in inter-wall spaces will be kept out by an efficient vapor seal, a small amount of condensation must be expected within the wall spaces even where this precaution is taken and vapor-sealing has been carefully installed on the inside or warm side of the wall. To permit the evaporation of this moisture during the warm months of the year, care must be taken to keep the outside surface of such walls in such condition that moisture can escape. In other words, the outside surface of stable walls should be permitted to "breathe" as the architect says. This is accomplished by the use of dry building paper or felt, or material which is not made moisture-proof by coatings of asphalt or other means, but which is still dense enough to have value as wind-proofing. Ordinary lumber walls are considered effective breathing surfaces; so also is stucco and plaster.

This is possibly a new aspect of farm building design and construction which has long been in existence, but which is only now beginning to claim our attention because of the trouble farmers are running into in connection with the more modern type of stable walls. The problem is a serious one and builders of new stables, or those who are facing the repair of walls which are rotting out, must not lose sight of the necessity for vapor-sealing.

POULTRY QUESTIONS . . . (Continued from page 6)
going broody several times during the winter and spring seasons. Remove such individuals from the pens and kill or sell them for meat after the broodiness has ceased.

How do pullets, capons and cockerels differ in meat quality? Assuming that the carcasses in all three classes or 'Milkfed A' quality, the main difference is in the fat content of the carcass. Normally, the pullet carries more fat on her body than the male or cockerel of similar breed and age. The capon, on the other hand, is intermediate in nature between male and female and therefore produces more body fat than a normal male with a similar amount and kind of feed eaten.

Kind	% Edible Portion	% Edible of Dressed Weight	% Abdominal Fat	% Skin	% Meat
Cockerel	66.3	58.3	7.4	19.0	73.5
Capon	68.5	60.0	9.3	25.1	65.6
Pullet	69.5	62.0	13.2	27.2	59.7

The cockerel produces more muscle meat and less fat than the capon or pullet. The pullet and capon, however, excel over the cockerel in per cent edible meat and fat of the dressed weight and per cent total edible portion on the carcass.

**Read
WHAT
OTHERS
SAY
ABOUT
"MIRACLE"
FEEDS**

Pitt Meadows, B.C.,
May the 7th, 1945.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Sir:—

I am pleased to inform you, that I have given your "Miracle Dairy Feed" a fair trial over three months and have found it better than any I have used before. It also surpassed my own mixture in palatability and milk production. The cows take it readily. Therefore I have all the reasons to continue to use it. I can recommend it to other Dairy-Farmers.

Yours very truly,
S.A.E.

(Original on file)

- Miracle Dairy Feeds contain balanced proportions of minerals, proteins and vitamins to supply the cow with the elements necessary for increased milk production. Tests prove that by feeding Miracle Dairy Feeds, feed costs may be considerably reduced. For bigger profits ask your dealer for Miracle Dairy Feeds in the dotted bag.


M45-3

"MIRACLE"

FEEDS

MAXIMUM RESULTS . . . AT MINIMUM COST



IDENTIFICATION

for

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS,

FOXES, POULTRY

(Live and Dressed)

Artificial Insemination Equipment

Write for catalogue

KETCHUM MFG. CO. LTD.

Box 388, Dept. 10, Ottawa.

Bomac-Federal

770 ST. ANTOINE ST.

MONTREAL

PL. 8844-9

ARTISTS • PHOTOGRAPHERS

ENGRAVERS • ELECTROTYPERS

STEREOTYPERS

Vegetable Seed Produced in Canada

by Allan P. Chan

World War II boosted Canadian seed production from a mere \$400,000. enterprise to a full-grown industry worth nearly \$2,000,000. Continental Europe normally exports a huge supply of seeds to the rest of the world every year. When the war sharply curtailed this supply, Canada, along with the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and other countries formerly dependent upon seed from Europe, were faced with the prospect of an acute shortage of certain kinds of vegetable seeds. This possibility was indeed very grave, because any shortage of seed would directly influence vital food supplies for Britain and her Allies. The contribution of Canadian seed growers to the war effort has never been extolled but it was nevertheless an important one. The goodly proportion of the 1942 and 1943 crops was ear-marked for Russia. This, together with the generous supplies sent by the United States, was a healthy aid in ensuring the vegetable food supply of this valiant ally.

In the face of many real obstacles, Canadian seed growers across Canada proved that they were equal to the task. The most important centres of production are both located in British Columbia. These are the southern coastal zone and the semi-arid southern interior zone, where the climate and soil are ideally adapted for this very specialized branch of agriculture. Later, we shall say a little more about the importance of these factors. For the present we shall concern ourselves with some of the difficulties which have been described as "real". First and foremost of these were the lack of experience and equipment of seed growers. Of equal importance were the shortage of pure seed stocks, and a definite lack of appreciation of the fundamentals of seed growing and merchandising.

Growing the Seed Crops. The important vegetable seed crops can be divided into two divisions, namely, an-

nuals and biennials. In other words, those which produce seed the same year they are sown and those which require two years before seeds are produced. The annuals are seeded in spring and seed is harvested after one growing season. Radish, melon and members of the melon family, peas, beans, tomatoes, pepper and lettuce belong to this class. Annuals like cucumber, melons and tomatoes, although easily grown, are difficult and exacting when it comes to removal of the seed, fermenting, washing, and drying. Except where large-scale operations are involved, the pulp and seed are "spooned" out by hand. To separate the seed from its gelatinous covering, both seed and pulp are put into barrels or vats and allowed to ferment for a few days. The fermented mass is poured into a washing flume or current box to clean the seeds. The wet seeds are then placed in a specially constructed drier.

But not all our vegetable seed crops are handled so easily. Important crops which take two years to complete their life cycle are: cabbage, turnip, garden and sugar beet, swiss chard, onion, carrot and celery. With these biennials, the first year is one chiefly of vegetative development. The roots, bulbs or heads are then stored over winter and replanted in the spring. But in favourable localities such as the southern coastal zone in British Columbia, vegetable crops such as turnips, sugar beets, swiss chard, cabbage and kale, can be over-wintered in the field without the need for storing and transplanting as under our own conditions here in Quebec. This is a considerable saving in labour with a consequent lowering of the cost of production.

Let us review briefly the steps involved in producing a crop of cabbage seed. Cabbage may be handled either by producing the mature head, storing and transplanting it the following spring, or by growing an immature or "loose" head and allowing the plants to remain in the field over-winter. The latter method is usually the one used on the Coast. Still another method, and it is one which has been practised successfully, at Macdonald College, is to use only the cabbage stump. The stumps are stored over winter in root cellars and planted in spring. Harvesting is usually done by hand. Before leaving this particular phase of seed growing, I would like to emphasize that it is a highly specialized branch of Agriculture. The returns are possibly higher than most farm crops but the possibilities of crop failures are also greater.

Foundation Stock. Earlier, it was mentioned that one of the main difficulties we encountered in seed production at the outbreak of war was the lack of seed stock. Foundation stock is a grade applied by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association to a specific lot of vegetable seed after verification has proven that it reproduces true to variety or strain, is not contaminated, and its origin is traceable by records in the hands of the processor or his legal successor.



Setting out onion bulbs to produce a crop of seed.

To approach the problem or discussion of Foundation stock it is essential that we bring into the picture the aims and objects of the C.S.G.A. In the United States, there is no such organization — for the simple reason that there is no need for one. The seed houses in United States are chiefly growers as well as merchandisers. Thus they employ their own plant breeders and maintain their own stocks. But the majority of our seed houses are merchandisers only and not growers or producers of seed. This situation required the need for some sort of organized effort to maintain the purity and quality of Canadian seed stocks.

Foundation seed is carefully processed, and is practically all produced by Experimental Stations. This foundation seed is mostly sold to members of the C.S.G.A. who multiply it. Once this foundation seed is produced in quantity, it is graded Registered seed. Then again it is used to produce still larger quantities of certified or commercial seed. Thus, in simple words, the members of the C.S.G.A. have the role of making quantities of good seed available to the producers of certified and commercial seed. But it is impossible to produce good commercial seed without good Foundation stock. Foundation stock is the cornerstone of the whole programme of successful seed production.

Cooperative Trial Grounds. In the production of vegetable seed in Canada one meets with four different grades. These are:

1. Foundation; 2. Registered seed; 3. Certified seed; 4. Commercial seed.

In order that a careful check could be kept on each grade of seed it was decided that each class should be placed under test. In the case of certified and commercial seed it was not possible to test, each season, every stock sold in Canada, so only a small cross-section of the different stocks being sold by the trade are being placed under trial.

The trials commenced in 1933 and trial grounds are located across Canada. Usually the trial grounds are operated in cooperation with an Experimental Station or an Agricultural College. Under such a plan seed trials are conducted by highly qualified men and under a wide variety of environmental conditions. Three types of tests are made and these can be summarized as follows:

1. Merit Tests. These are tests of new varieties developed by plant breeders. In the main, these come from Experimental Stations or Agricultural Institutions. But there are numerous good growers who have developed or selected new varieties and strains. The merit of these new varieties is not known before they are tested, but if they can stand up under merit trial they will be distributed to producers of foundation stock for further processing. As mentioned previously the processing of foundation stock is chiefly in the hands of Experimental Stations.

2. Verification Tests. The Verification Tests are confined to testing seeds which are intended for foundation stock. In preceding paragraphs the importance of foundation stock has been stressed. Verification Tests are very discriminating and performance, quality, and purity are the

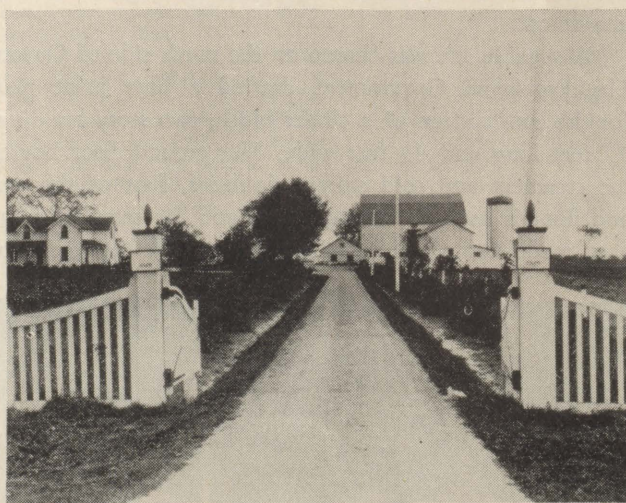
keynotes. These samples are collected by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and distributed to the various trial grounds across Canada.

3. Purity Tests. These tests are made on a small cross section of the commercial and certified seed sold in Canada. As the name implies, purity of variety or strain is the chief concern. These tests reveal any degeneration of the stocks or any mechanical mixtures which may have occurred.

Generally speaking, it is considered that if the foundation stock is found to be satisfactory, all stocks, barring mechanical mixtures and accidents, produced from foundation, from generation to generation, will be found satisfactory also. That is why certified and commercial stocks are tested only to a minimum extent.

The Future

The future of vegetable seed production in Canada is uncertain. The policy of the Dominion Department of Agriculture throughout the war years has been to place our seed industry on as firm a foundation as possible so that Canadian growers would have a reasonable opportunity to hold a sizeable portion of their wartime export business. Certainly it is idle to think that Canadian seed growers can meet world competition in all the seeds which were grown in Canada during the war. But with the experience gained from the war years, better equipment and better understanding of the fundamentals of seed production, it is very possible to meet competition in the production of *certain* seeds. This is in special reference to those crops which respond favourably to a particular environmental adaptation. Thus the adaptability of a processed stock to our conditions is a factor in the favour of our growers. But we cannot rely on this alone. If we are to hold our markets at home or abroad, our products must possess superiority — superiority in quality and performance.



This is the Pioneer Feed research farm of 100 acres, 17 miles northwest of Toronto on Highway No. 10. Practical, experimental and research work with poultry, turkeys, hogs and dairy cattle will be carried on here under the direction of I. R. Sparling, B.S.A., B.V.Sc.



CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

Quyon Farmers' Co-operative Creamery

by Joseph Galway

This Co-operative Creamery is the direct result of an action project which Farm Forum members in the vicinity of Quyon successfully developed during the winter of 1944. It became apparent to the original group that farmers in neighbouring communities were willing to support fully any move towards organizing a Co-op. As a result of this, several mass meetings were called to discuss the subject. At one of these meetings it was unanimously agreed to appoint a board of directors and apply for a charter. Forty-nine of the fifty-one people present signed up to become members and key men were chosen to canvass the surrounding district.

When a farmer wishes to become a shareholder in this organization, he must make application to the board of directors, and agree to invest one hundred dollars in ten shares of ten dollars each. If a farmer is unable to pay the hundred dollars in cash, he can still qualify by paying twenty-five dollars in cash and signing three notes of equal value. One of these notes becomes due and payable on the 2nd of January each year, until all three are paid. The board has the power to accept or reject any application submitted. Their decision is based on the applicant's reputation and his attitude towards the co-operative movement. Common Shares do not bear interest; however, they do carry voting rights. Non-voting preference shares bearing 4% interest are issued to individuals desiring to make an investment.

A suitable site was chosen on the north side of Quyon. The Provincial Government drafted a blue print plan for the construction of a cinder block, two story building, 55 feet long and 43 feet wide. The ground floor houses the creamery and cold storage facilities. Part of the second floor is used for storage space and the remainder has been made into a residential apartment. The total cost for

construction and equipment of this plant was \$30,000. Work was completed and butter making operations began in June 1944.

Now two hundred and twenty producers are shipping to this creamery from an area covering five municipalities. The record show that the highest weeks production of butter was between ten and eleven thousand pounds. Buttermilk is sold to shippers for 10c a hundred lbs. at the Creamery. Only members are allowed to purchase their family butter requirements directly from the Co-operative.

The membership has grown from one hundred and thirty-five at the time of opening to one hundred and seventy at this date. The annual meeting of the shareholders is held in May to hear a report of the business and to elect officers.

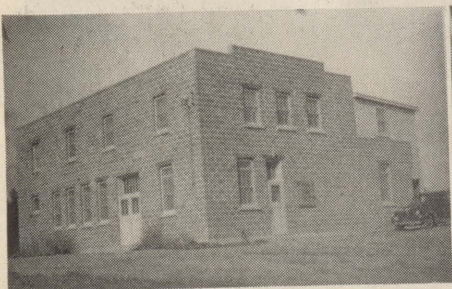
The board of directors which consists of five members elects a President and appoints a General Manager and Secretary. It meets regularly twice a month.

There has never been a fund set aside to promote Co-operative education among the members, but some consideration may be given to this, one of the important Rockdale Principles, in the near future. All the other principles are being strictly adhered to.

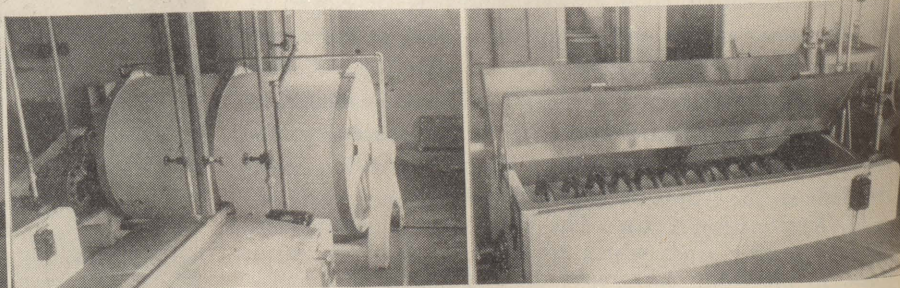
Farmers in this area of the province express themselves as being well satisfied with the job they have done on this project and they feel confident that they can solve many more of their problems in the same manner.

The President of the Board of Directors this year is Mr. Gervais O'Reilly and the Secretary is Mr. Hillis Hamilton. The general-manager is Mr. Russell Taber.

Twenty co-operative associations, of which four in the county of Lotbiniere were organized in 1945, report a turnover of \$1,800,000 and membership of 1620 farmers.



Quyon Co-operative Creamery.



Interior: the churn and the pasteurizer.

New Buckingham Co-op Has First Annual Meeting

The Buckingham Co-operative Association recently held its first general annual meeting. An elaborated financial report of the first fourteen months of operation was presented to members, in English, by Mr. J. W. Delaney, District Agronomist, and in French, by Mr. Marcel Ste. Marie, District Inspector of the Co-operative Associations.

During the course of that fiscal period, sales and purchases amounted to \$218,207.96 and \$186,426.33 respectively, leaving a surplus of \$7,785.49. The immoveables amount to \$24,965.83.

The Buckingham Creamery has made over 358,000 pounds of butter, getting cream from 188 farmers, of whom 142 are members of the co-operative. The association has sold \$71,300 worth of feeds and other goods. It has organized a daily system for collecting cream and delivery of merchandise on a one-hundred-mile route, using three trucks.

Mr. J. W. Delaney congratulated the directors and the manager for their splendid work and members for their co-operative spirit. "The association is yours, he said, you

must support it, protect it and work for its expansion." He mentioned the importance of the co-operative movement in the district and its progressing expansion.

The Board of Directors was re-elected entirely for a second term, as follows: Allen J. McMillan, president; Hugh Laframboise, vice-president; John A. Brady, Thomas Ross and Lucien Charette, directors. Mr. Florent Morency, B.S.A., is secretary-manager.

Do You Know That . . .

With 143,060,953 members in 43 countries the co-operative movement is the largest purely economic association in the world.

63,935,295 are members of rural consumer marketing and credit co-operatives.

59,514,157 are affiliated with urban consumer co-operatives.

10,879,632 are members of non-agricultural occupational co-operatives.

8,408,354 are members of co-operative housing associations.

523,515 are organized in other types of co-operatives.

Market Comments

The second estimate of the 1945 field crops of Canada has just been issued. Present estimates show a reduction in the three chief grain crops, namely, wheat, oats and barley. The total production of these three grain crops is now estimated at almost exactly three-quarters of the quantity of the extra good crop of 1944.

On the other hand 1945 has provided a record quantity of hay. This is particularly true of the central provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The quantity of hay in these two provinces is over one-fifth (20%) more than that of the good crop of 1944, and almost one-third above the average production of the five years from 1938 to 1942.

Reports from counties in Ontario mention that more than the average amount of western grain will be required this season. This will not be for hog-feed primarily as hog numbers are down but will be needed for cattle feed as the cattle population is high. Probably the estimate of feed grain requirements for Ontario will apply pretty generally to eastern Canada.

Negotiated Prices

The British Government has recently announced its intention of negotiating prices of farm products in advance of production. Prices of seasonal crops such as grains will be arranged early in the crop year. Prices of livestock will be set for several years ahead. Provision is made for annual revision. It is claimed that regulation of prices of British farm products will not interfere with imports from Canada.

Price Policies

There are three price policies now in vogue, all of

which will be interesting to study. The Canadian policy of price floors, the American practices of a higher domestic than foreign price and the British system of a higher domestic farm price than the import price.

Trend of Prices

	Nov. 1944	Oct. 1945	Nov. 1945
LIVE STOCK:	\$	\$	\$
Steers, good, per cwt.....	11.75	11.63	11.50
Cows, good, per cwt.....	8.43	8.25	8.40
Cows, common, per cwt.....	6.25	5.75	6.95
Canners and cutters, per cwt.	4.75	4.75	5.40
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	13.68	13.25	14.50
Veal, common, per cwt.....	9.77	9.50	11.40
Lambs, good, per cwt.....	11.97	13.25	14.13
Lambs, common, per cwt.....	6.52	6.50	11.18
Bacon Hogs, dressed B.1, per cwt.	17.25	17.25	17.75
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.....	0.35	0.36	0.36
Cheese, per lb.	0.21	0.21	0.22
Eggs, Grade A, large, per doz.	0.47	0.50½	0.50
Chickens, Live, 5 lb. plus, per lb.	0.21	0.28	0.27½
Chickens, Dressed, milk-fed A, per lb.	0.32½	0.34	0.34½
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, Quebec McIntosh, per bushel			
Apples, B.C. McIntosh, Extra fancy, per box		3.05	3.62
Potatoes, Quebec No. 1, per 75 lb. bag	1.10-1.15	1.75	1.80
FEED:			
Bran, per ton	29.00	29.00	29.00

Frozen Food Lockers

The processing and storage of home-grown food supplies is the backbone of the frozen food locker plant industry. Farmers are naturally its chief patrons, contributing 75 percent. Is there a future for co-operatives in this field?

Last year in the United States 6,000 plants handled a billion pounds of food for 1,600,000 families. Over 500 of these plants are owned and operated on a co-operative basis. Most of the plants provide facilities to chill, cut, grind, wrap, and sharp-freeze meat products. Many of the modern plants are equipped to cure and smoke meats, render lard, dress poultry, slaughter livestock, freeze, store, and sell wholesale fruits, vegetables, dairy products, and poultry.

From detailed studies in numerous locker plants, it has been found that with the usual rental and service charges a properly constructed and properly managed locker plant of 300 lockers or over is profitable when 62 percent of the capacity is rented. Hence most co-operative locker plants are financially successful, even more so than other types of locker plants.

This success may be attributed to several factors:

First, the cooperatives are less likely than privately-owned plants to have competition within the same community. The individual owners usually recognize the risk involved in competing with a cooperative with its widespread distribution of ownership, and, hence, patron support.

A second contribution to cooperative success is that each patron acts as an educator or salesman for the plant among prospective patrons.

Third, the member patrons have a special interest in the financial success of the plant and are more likely to aid employees in regulating the flow of products through the plant and in avoiding practices that end to cause confusion and mistakes, and thus less satisfactory service.

Fourth, cooperative locker plants may also enjoy a greater degree of confidence among patrons, because each of them has some control over the type of personnel operating the plant and over its operating policies.

A few plants have been less successful and their trouble was due to the plant being too large for the community, having a poor location, to mechanical difficulties, or the wrong type of help. In some instances there was not sufficient time spent in the pre-construction study of the needs and desires of the prospective membership.

The question has been asked, "What is to become of locker plants when, some time in the future, every home can have its own frozen food cabinet?" The decision will rest on the basis of relative cost, the safety of food storage, and the convenience and service furnished by the locker plant. Those who need a lot of space either for their own use or to help in marketing their products may go in for the larger home units and no longer use locker storage space. Others will find it better to use small home units in combination with space in a cooperative locker plant.

Selling and servicing home freezer units is another possibility. Certainly the locker plant might well be the means of developing new and satisfactory sales outlets for co-operative slaughtering and processing plants. The plant will be the most economical place where the processing can be done, because the individual families will not be equipped either with plant capacity, with materials, or with skill in handling products for freezing to do the whole processing job at home. In other words, the plant expects to do the cooling, cutting, wrapping, marking, and freezing for many families who may have sufficient storage at zero temperature to keep their products at home. Many operators are planning to add properly equipped slaughter houses either adjacent to the locker plants or in the country. Slaughtering facilities at or near the plant normally mean better control over volume from day to day and hence more efficient use of plant personnel and equipment.

Thus, in our national emergency, local food processing and storage establishments of this type have relieved the pressure on the nation's transportation and marketing facilities by encouraging greater home production and preservation of foods.

Co-operative Color Schemes

Will any old thing do for a Co-operative? A ramshackle building on a back street? No paint, no sign, nothing to indicate that a co-operative operates in the community? Such seems to be the attitude of some co-operative managers and directors. But not so in Saskatchewan. They have realized the importance of appearance and their realization comes from observation of the fact that certain merchandising organizations, especially chain stores, insist on modern and uniform merchandising units with an attractive paint color scheme.

The Co-operative Union of Canada, Saskatchewan section, appointed a committee to investigate the matter and the report of the committee has now been approved by the board of directors and their findings are recommended to all co-operatives.

The color scheme adopted is cream and verdigris (green). The base color is cream with a verdigris trim. Such a combination of colors is pleasing to the eye. It is distinctive and could be made to signify co-operatives in the mind of the general public. These colors should be used on store fronts, signs, literature, and stationery.

The Ontario Co-operative Union is at present discussing this matter with the Co-operative Union of Canada in order to determine if it is possible to establish and adopt a general color scheme for co-operatives in the whole dominion.

—Rural Co-operator.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Junior Judging Competitions in Toronto

The national finals in the junior judging competitions were run off in Toronto and Guelph last month, and top honours went to the British Columbia team for dairy cattle judging, to Ontario for beef cattle judging, and to Manitoba for swine judging. Manitoba teams placed first in judging poultry and seed grain and British Columbia led in potato judging.

Quebec's dairy cattle team of Ness and Templeton, which won first place in the provincial contests held during the Sherbrooke Fair, was disqualified for the national competition because Templeton was enrolled for the degree course at Macdonald College before the competition was held, which, according to the rules of the competition, made him ineligible to compete. The team which placed second was also unable to make the Toronto trip, so Quebec was represented by its third team, Gabriel and Rosaire Cossette of St. Adolphe de Champlain. These two boys deserve great credit, for they placed second to the winning British Columbia team.

Quebec won the swine judging last year, but this year had to be content with fourth place. There were no potato judging contest in the provincial competition but Quebec was represented at Toronto by a team from Neuville, Marcel and Marius Matte, which placed third.

Sixty-two contestants, including eight girls, took part in the judging competitions at Guelph, which were followed the next day by oral examinations and the giving of reasons for the placings at Toronto. Following this, the youngsters toured Toronto packing plants, visited a farm machinery factory at Hamilton and, on the way home, visited the Parliament Buildings and the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa.

Quebec delegates were accompanied to Toronto by L. P. Paquet, special officer, who represented Mr. J. C. Magnan, Director of the Junior Farmers' Educational Service, and by their respective coaches. Mr. J. P. Fleury of the Dominion Department of Agriculture was also in attendance.

This year's contest was the fourteenth of its kind conducted by the Canadian Council on Boys' and Girls' Club Work since the Council was formed in 1931. The national contest was cancelled for 1939, but has been held every year since then. There have been difficulties during the war years, particularly in regard to transportation, but the fact that it has been possible to carry on this work every year but one since 1931 is a tribute to the value of junior farm club work.

Enrollment in various forms of farm and farm home projects in 1945 was 35,280, which is 809 more than were enrolled in 1944. The numbers of boys and girls enrolled in each of several general divisions of club activity are as follows:

Livestock and poultry	14,215
Field crops	4,909
Horticulture	4,045
Home Economics	10,634
Other projects	1,477

Provincial Flax Board Annual Meeting

Forty delegates attended the annual meeting of the Provincial Flax Board in Montreal last month and re-elected Charles Gagne, Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, as president for the coming year. Other officers who will function during 1946 are Andre Auger, vice-president and directors Omer Milot, Gerard Lagace, Edgar Lalonde, J. Morazain, Elzear Roy. E. L. Raymond, director of the Provincial Flax School, remains as secretary.

The chief item of discussion was the project of building a spinning mill, and this should be an accomplished fact in 1946. The mill will cost in the neighbourhood of \$300,000 and construction will begin as soon as a suitable location has been decided upon. Building of this mill will enable Quebec to export flax in the form of the manufactured product instead of its all being sold, as at present, as raw material. The National Flax Board, organized during 1945, will try to find new markets for Canadian flax.

Research on artificial retting will be continued at the Provincial Flax School; considerable progress during the past year along this line was reported. The delegates discussed seed disinfection, crop protection and possible improvements in growing methods. In this connection the Provincial Government was asked to pass an act respecting dodder, to replace the one adopted by the Dominion Government during the war, and which will be repealed soon.

"Hard-working little wife you've got, Bill," said the traveller to the small shopkeeper as he watched the man's wife busy in the shop.

"My word, yes!" replied the shop-keeper, "I only wish I 'ad a couple more like 'er!"

Health of Animals Service Set Up by Quebec

In line with his policy of re-organization in the Department of Agriculture, Minister Laurent Barre has authorized the establishment of a new administrative and technical branch: the Health of Animals Service. Dr. J. M. Veilleux, V.D., has been placed in charge of the new Service.

This new branch of the Department's activities replaces the Veterinary Medicine Division which until now has been associated with the Animal Husbandry Division. The main objectives of the new branch will be the control of livestock diseases, testing to determine the presence or absence of contagious diseases in our flocks and herds and a vigorous campaign to promote more sanitary conditions among our farm livestock.

Dr. Veilleux is a veterinarian who has had long and

varied experience in his profession. He has been Provincial Veterinarian since 1937. Before that he was a practising veterinarian in Beauce County, later Professor and Director of Studies at the Veterinary School at Oka. In his former capacity as Provincial Veterinarian he has waged a continuous battle for sanitation and has organized campaigns for the control of tuberculosis, contagious abortion, poultry and hog diseases of various kinds, and his policies have proved very satisfactory.

The organization of this new Service should prove a benefit to veterinarians of our province and, by emphasizing the importance of having healthy animals on our farms, and by providing means whereby our farmers may keep their animals in healthy condition, work for the general good of the livestock industry.

F.A.O. Delegates Entertained In Rural Quebec

During the recent F.A.O. conference in Quebec, the Department of Agriculture lost no opportunity to show off Quebec's unique attractions to the visitors from overseas. Handicrafts displays erected in the Chateau Frontenac, arranged by the Provincial School of Handicrafts, aroused much interest and was carefully inspected by the visitors.

But the climax was an invitation from the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Barre, to all the delegates who could attend to have dinner in a typical French Canadian home. Mr. and Mrs. Real Levesque, farmers at Neuville, were the hosts and prepared, with the assistance of the Home Economics Branch, a real French Canadian meal. Individual place cards were made of birch bark and they, with the hand-made menu cards, were much admired. It is to be

hoped, of course, that the guests did not go away with the impression that all our farm families use place cards and menus at every meal, but the effect was good nevertheless. After the meal the guests were entertained with stories and folk songs.

The guests included delegates from Belgium, Poland, France, the United States, Norway, Luxembourg, Holland, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Canada, and Columbia. The Province of Quebec was represented by the Hon. Bona Dussault and Patrice Tardiff, Jules Simard, J. Ernest Laforce, Mr. and Mrs. Emile Gauthier, J. H. Lavoie, Jean Charles Magnan, George Maheux and Francois Vezina. Other invited guests who, on account of pressing business could not attend included representatives from Great Britain, India, Mexico and China.

New Regulations on Show Beef Sales

Special price ceiling regulations have been prepared to assure that beef sold to the public as "show beef" actually comes from authorized shows and exhibitions.

The new order requires authorization for such shows by the Meat Administrator of the Prices Board, that all carcasses classed as "show beef" have a cold dressed weight when slaughtered of not less than 300 pounds, and must be in accordance with the specifications for either "choice beef" (red brand) or "good beef" (blue brand) as set forth in the Livestock and Livestock Products Act.

The order also provides for ear tagging, designation of slaughterers by buyers at authorized shows and slaughter in inspected plants. A special ribbon brand, provided by the Federal Department of Agriculture, is to be used exclusively for branding "show beef."

Regulations regarding sales require wholesalers to limit the price of "show beef" to not more than the total cost

to them, including processing and selling expenses and less credits for by-products. No reselling at the wholesale level is allowed and no sales are permitted until the slaughterer has the information required to identify carcasses.

Retailers must limit their prices on "show beef" so that the total amount they receive shall not exceed actual delivered cost plus a "mark-up" of not more than 26½% of the selling price.

The secretary of each authorized show is required to send full reports, giving the names of sellers of show cattle, the number of cattle purchased by buyers from each seller, ear-tag numbers and sale prices per pound live weight.

These reports must be forwarded by mail within 48 hours of the conclusion of a show to each designated slaughterer, to the Prices Board meat administrator and to the regional Prices Board office for the district in which the slaughtering plant is situated.

Jersey Breeders Hold Annual Meeting

The Quebec Jersey Breeders' Association held its annual meeting at Granby on November 10th with the largest attendance, almost 100 breeders and their families, ever recorded at an annual meeting. The delegates met at the Windsor Hotel for their business meeting, pre-lunch entertainment as guests of Mr. W. H. Miner, whose Pinetree herd was visited later in the day, and for the luncheon meeting.

Guest speaker at luncheon was Fred Ricker, president of the Vermont Jersey Breeders' Club, who devoted the first part of his speech to stories and anecdotes which kept the crowd in almost continual laughter. In more serious vein he stressed the importance of records, pointing out a herd sire's good record should be supported by lifetime records of the families back of him. He stressed particularly the importance of the record of the sire's dam, insisting that one particularly good record was not necessarily a proof of high quality. Emphasizing that livestock raising is never a static occupation, he gave his audience the slogan, "Start where you are — do what you can with what you have — never be satisfied."

Following lunch, Prof. Paul Miller of the University of Vermont gave a most interesting talk on pasture management, illustrated with excellent Kodachrome slides. He insisted that, no matter how much fertilizer might be applied to a pasture, it would never be a good one unless the soil was fertile to begin with. Pointing out that cattle breeders

feed their animals regularly, he insisted that pastures, too, should be treated in a systematic fashion, and not given a heavy application of fertilizer one year and then not touched again for several years.

The report of the secretary-treasurer, W. T. Hunter, showed the finances of the Association to be in good shape, due in some measure to an increased grant from the Quebec Department of Agriculture. He reported that about 20 calves had been shipped out during 1945 under the Victory Gift Bull Campaign, that most of them were breeding well and apparently are leaving many fine grade heifers throughout the country. Paul Brunel, assistant to the secretary, has been doing good work among French-speaking farmers and has spent much time in visiting farmers who had received these Victory Bull calves. He reports these farmers enthusiastic and determined to proceed further in breeding Jerseys.

The demand for Jersey milk from the city of Montreal still exceeds the supply in spite of the fact that a considerable number of new herds have been established whose milk reaches this market. Jersey milk is also being sold in Quebec City and is recognized on that market by the Quebec Milk Commission.

Mr. J. F. Desmarais was elected president for the coming year and Monty Yates of Baie d'Urfe is the new vice-president.

Poultrymen Make Plans

For the present at least the newly organized Poultry Co-operative Association (formerly the Quebec Federation of Certified Hatcheries) will devote most of its efforts to a programme of education and publicity and a good start in this direction has already been made.

High on the agenda of the new organization is a campaign for the production of disease-free chicks, with special attention to eliminating pullorum disease in the hatcheries of the province. Steps to protect poultrymen against sellers of low grade baby chicks will be taken. Ways and means of best disinfecting poultry houses will be studied and the most practical method will be recommended. It will be an aim of the Association to maintain the highest possible standard of certified baby chicks in this province, and much of this programme will be carried on through publicity in the Association's own journal, publication of which will commence soon.

Clarence Goodhue of Vaudreuil is the president and Oscar Ferland, Ile of Orleans, is the vice-president of the Association. Directors are Prof. A. Gratton, Oka, Wilfrid Drouin, St. Malachie, and Eugene Dinelle, St. Faustin. C. E. Benoit is secretary and technical adviser and J. B. Roy is the publicity manager. About fifty certified hatcheries are already members of the Association.

New Appointments in the Agricultural Education Service

Mr. Jean Charles Magnan, Director of the Agricultural Education Service, has announced several new appointments to his staff.

Chief of the Agricultural Schools Division and General Inspector is Jean Paul Lettre, B.S.A., formerly general secretary of the Canadian Cattle and Horse Breeders' Association. Judges for the junior section of the Agricultural Merit Competition will be J. Vincent Lanouette and L. P. Paquet, both agronomes working with Junior Farmers' Clubs. Raymond St. Cyr will be the new agronome for Junior Farmers' Clubs for the agronomic district of Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere.

Secret of Success With Dairy Herd

It costs a little more to feed high-producing cows than to feed low-producers. But in general the difference in cost is small compared with the difference in returns. Year in, year out the secret of successful dairying is to get large amounts of milk from a few cows—and the secret of that is to cull out low-producers, to feed good cows well, and to breed for high production.

Interest in Sheep is Maintained

During World War I interest in sheep raising declined in Quebec, for at that time prices for other types of agricultural products rose to such levels that farmers lost their interest in sheep to a great extent. This has not happened during the past war years, and sheep population in Quebec is still rising slowly. According to the latest estimates, there were 649,300 sheep on Quebec farms on June 1, 1945, compared with 637,300 on the same date last year.

Fixed prices for wool, grants offered for clean fleeces of good quality and the meat shortage have all contributed toward the continued interest in the sheep flock, and have induced farmers to pay more careful attention to management of their flocks. This interest was reflected in the remarkable success of the recent sale of graded rams organized by the Sheep Breeders' Society in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture when 200 XXX and XX rams were sold.

Market lamb breeding centres also contribute to this expansion. In the agronomic district of Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, for example, 98 of the 100 rams inspected for classification were placed right in the district, and other rams had to be brought in from the Experimental Farm and even from Rimouski to supply the demand. In this one district, 119 rams have been placed in different flocks.

Another centre has been organized in Temiscouta, where interest in sheep breeding is on the increase, and there is a big demand for choice rams which cannot be supplied from local sources.

Cheese Orders Withdrawn

Previous orders of the Special Products Board which required all cheddar cheese manufactured in Ontario and Quebec to be large, white and unwaxed and offered for shipment to the British Ministry of Food have been withdrawn. From now on, cheese factories may make cheese of any size or colour and sell it on the local market. The order limiting the amount of cheddar cheese which a cheese factory may sell to its customers has also been withdrawn.

With the coming of winter it is expected that the make of cheese will drop rapidly from now on and, so as to increase the stocks for the domestic market, it was thought advisable to withdraw the order.

Junior Farmers Win Scholarships

Scholarships offered by the Department of Agriculture to the most deserving members of Junior Farmers' Clubs of the counties of Rimouski, Matane, Matapedia and Riviere du Loup have been awarded to Theodule Turcotte, Armand Plourde and Laurent Saindon. These three boys are now enrolled in the Intermediate Agricultural School at Rimouski.

The Educational Service of the Departments awards a number of these scholarships each year, the number de-

pending upon the number of Junior Farmers' Clubs in operation in each agronomic district.

Order Seed Potatoes Early

It seems early to be thinking about potato seed, but the supply is small and orders for next year should be placed as soon as possible, at any rate before January 15th.

The 1945 crop is estimated at about 7,693,000 bushels less than last year and orders for Canadian certified seed have already been received totalling 1,750,000 bushels. This includes an order from Argentina for the first time since 1941.

Freight Assistance on Fertilizers Will Continue

It has been announced by the Wartime Prices and Trades Board, Chemical Fertilizer Division, that the policy of giving a grant for payment of freight on purchases of chemical fertilizer will be continued until October, 1946.

This decision will help hold the price of fertilizer at equitable levels. A number of dealers, co-operatives, etc. have already bought their supplies of fertilizer for next year, and deliveries will be made, in many cases, very soon if the material has not already arrived. It would not have been advisable to discontinue the grant in the middle of the buying season.

Fertilizer bought after June 30, 1946, will not be bonused, but the grant will apply on all fertilizer bought up to that date.

Why Hogs Grade B₁

A survey recently conducted by the Marketing Service of the Dominion Department of Agriculture reveals why a large number of B₁ hogs studied did not grade A. The reasons speak for themselves, as follows:

Overfat	50%
Bad type	23%
Wrong weight	17%
Too thin	3%
Colored hair	3%
Miscellaneous	4%

Overfat hogs are obviously the result of improper feeding. Balanced rations should help correct this fault.

Bad type is usually transmitted from sires and dams of like type. The remedy is better breeding stock.

Marketing at incorrect weights is a matter for the scales. Live hogs at from 200 to 220 lb. at the farm should be right.

Thin hogs may result from general unthriftiness or improper rations. Worms often cause this condition.

Colored hair and miscellaneous defects such as weak hams, poor loins and thin bellies are usually associated also with poor parent stock.